

LIBRARY,
OF MICH.
25 JUL 1898

THE
Library Journal

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

CHIEFLY DEVOTED TO

Library Economy and Bibliography

VOL. 23. No. 7.

JULY, 1898.

Contents.

	PAGE		PAGE
EDITORIALS.	271	THE ENGLISH SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL.	282
The Chautauqua Conference.		LIBRARY ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.	282
Conference Attendance.		Annual Meeting.	
Revision of the Constitution.		AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.	283
Section Meetings and General Sessions.		20th General Conference, Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, N. Y., July 5-9, 1898.	
Improvements in Copyright Records.		Special Exhibits.	
COMMUNICATIONS.	272	Transactions of Executive Board.	
College Library Arrangement.		A. L. A. Handbook.	
LINOTYPE WORK AT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH. — E. H. Anderson.	273	STATE LIBRARY COMMISSIONS.	294
THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY QUESTION — B. C. Steiner.	276	LIBRARY SCHOOLS AND TRAINING CLASSES.	294
THE PURPOSE OF LIBRARIES.	277	REVIEWS.	295
LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.	278	A. L. A. List of Subject Headings.	
THE LIBRARY IN VACATION DAYS.	279	Plummer. Hints to Small Libraries.	
"WASTEFULNESS" IN LIBRARY BUILDINGS.	279	LIBRARY ECONOMY AND HISTORY.	296
INDICATING CATHOLIC LITERATURE	280	GIFTS AND BEQUESTS.	300
THE OSHKOSH (WIS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.	280	LIBRARIANS.	300
CONSOLIDATION OF DENVER LIBRARIES.	281	CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION.	301
ARRANGING AND CATALOGING SCRAPS. — M. M. Oakley.	282	BIBLIOGRAPHY.	302
		HUMORS AND BLUNDERS.	302

NEW YORK: PUBLICATION OFFICE, 59 DUANE STREET.

LONDON: SOLD BY KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., PATERNOSTER HOUSE
CHARING CROSS ROAD.

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, \$5.00.

MONTHLY NUMBERS, 50 cts.

Price to Europe, or other countries in the Union, 50s. per annum; single numbers, 2s.

Entered at the Post-Office at New York, N. Y., as second-class matter.

EDW. G. ALLEN'S
London Agency for American Libraries

28 HENRIETTA STREET, COVENT GARDEN, LONDON.

FOUNDED IN 1856.

APPOINTED London Agency for the Libraries of the United States and Dominion Governments, and for Several First-class Public and University Libraries of America.

Relations long existing with all the Booksellers and Publishers of Great Britain facilitate the prompt execution of orders for Books, Periodicals, and Scientific Serials, with their continuations.

Scarce Books Found.

Sets Made Up.

Binding of Every Class.

"We have been, for the last twenty years, personally cognizant of Mr. Allen's faithfulness to the interests of his American customers. When a resident in Washington, ten years ago, we found that the immense Congressional Library largely supplied its shelves through Mr. Allen's London Agency. Many of the extensive libraries belonging to the Universities and Colleges in the East have also secured their Foreign Books from the same source, and we have heard from the officers of these Institutions frequent testimony to the scrupulous exactness with which their orders were always filled.

"We cannot, therefore, do a greater service to the Colleges and Universities of the West, to which these presents shall come, than to advise that they employ this inexpensive agency for replenishing their Libraries with English Books."—PRESIDENT WELCH, *Iowa State Agricultural College*.

"No better endorsement of Mr. Allen's Agency is possible than the list of leading libraries that continue to use it. For 30 years, strict integrity and unexcelled facilities have held the old and made new patrons. The very large business built up demands only a small commission. A library can safely entrust all its London orders to Mr. Allen without getting other estimates and feel sure that it is not making a mistake."—MELVIL DEWEY, *State Library, New York*.

EDW. G. ALLEN'S AMERICAN LIBRARY AGENCY,

28 Henrietta Street, Covent Garden, LONDON.

Member American Library Association.

SPECIAL TERMS FOR LARGE ORDERS.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 23.

JULY, 1898.

No. 7

THERE is but one word to be said of the Chautauqua conference, and that is Success. It set a record of attendance and activity that has never been equalled and will not readily be excelled, while the pleasant surroundings, the hospitality and forethought of the local arrangements, and the combination of two rest days with four working days, were conditions that made it possible to accomplish a maximum of work with a maximum of comfort. It is easier to prophesy after the event than before it, so that there is a special satisfaction in recording that the cheerful auguries made, with some misgivings of spirit, in the June JOURNAL concerning the accomplishment of the Chautauqua program, were duly fulfilled, and that that program, which bade fair to overwhelm the conference with its plethora of material, was carried through with fair completeness and surprising success.

BUT it was the number present that gave the meeting its special pre-eminence over all other conferences. An attendance of 500 out of a total membership of barely 800 is remarkable in itself, and this record has a special significance when it is remembered that the meeting-place was removed from large centres of population and not to be reached without some expenditure of time and money. In a city conference a large attendance may be more confidently expected, for there is always a local contingent that finds it an easy matter to be present at least at some of the meetings; but in the present case the immense representation was a truly national one, including librarians from Maine to California and evidencing a unity of aim and effort that was deeply gratifying. Many of the larger libraries sent delegations ranging from a dozen to a score or more; small town libraries and reorganized association libraries had an unusual representation, and the case of a librarian from a western town, whose salary is \$15 a month and whose conference time was taken from her regular vacation, was but one of several like instances. The results of the Chautauqua meeting, so far as attendance is concerned, go to prove that a summer-resort meeting possesses strong advantages

over a city conference, and indicate that while city meetings are a necessary part of the missionary work of the association, it is worth while for the A. L. A. to do mission work in its own behalf now and then, and that in no more effective way can such work be done than by meeting in a quiet resort, removed from city distractions and unhampered by a round of sightseeing.

THE expectation that several matters relating directly to the polity of the association would have full consideration at the conference was unfulfilled. The amendment to the constitution adding to the number of councillors, first presented at Philadelphia, was scheduled for a second reading, and other amendments formulating a rule in regard to succession to the presidency, defining the duties of president and secretary, and modifying doubtful phrasing in minor provisions, were outlined for presentation. But the pressure of the regular program made it difficult to give the time that a consideration of these important matters demanded, and a solution of the difficulty was found in the appointment of a constitutional revision committee, which was directed to give the subject prompt and careful attention and to submit a preliminary printed report which should be sent to each member of the association, at least three months before the next conference. This, of course, means a wait of two years before a definite constitutional basis is reached; but it means also that the matter will be fully brought to the attention of the association, and that if it does not have the thoughtful consideration of every member it will be the fault of that member and of no one else. The appointment of such a committee, postponing general discussion until more full preparation was possible, was a decision of which the wisdom was recognized and one that received general support. And it should be said in this connection that to Mr. Putnam the association owes a debt that cannot be lightly estimated. Placed in a most difficult position by the circumstances of his election, his acceptance of the presidency was a large personal sacrifice, made at the solicitation of those most con-

cerned for the welfare of the association. Throughout the conference, his consideration for others, his courtesy, dignity and tact, fused all conflicting elements, gave fair representation to all interests, and made the success of the conference not merely a matter of numbers and activity, but a deeper, though less tangible, manifestation of harmony of spirit and unity of effort.

DURING the interest and activities of the conference it is difficult to judge fairly of the weaknesses or merits of the meeting. The truer perspective comes when the smoke of action has cleared away and it is possible for mental impressions to clarify and direct results to be estimated. Seen in such a perspective, and fully recognizing the success of the conference, it must be said that the extent of the program presented at Lakewood detracted in a measure from its value. It is doubtful if any speaker can give of his best in a five-minutes' paper; certainly at the present meeting the two addresses that stood out above all others, that set the highest standard and roused the sincerest enthusiasm—the addresses of Mr. Putnam and Dr. Vincent—did not come within arbitrary time limits; while in the general sessions the rapid succession of short papers, interesting as they were, tended to produce a confusion of mind in which values were lost and definite conclusions were reached with difficulty. The extent of the program stretching out before them gave, almost unconsciously, a sense of responsibility to the audience, making them fearful of delay and chary of debate, while, for the same reason, there was almost entire lack of business discussion. The section meetings, which were successful experiments at Philadelphia, proved this year their value as permanent features of the conference, and there is little doubt that one of the chief lessons of the conference was the value of these meetings as a means of specialization and the advantages of ample provision for generalization on the main program; while at the same time it was evident that at future conferences the time allotted to the sections might be extended with excellent results.

AMONG the many advances in the methods of the Library of Congress under the administration of Mr. Young, due largely to his excellent choice of heads of departments, is one which should be especially welcome to librarians. By

co-operation between the copyright and cataloging departments, the entries now printed in the copyright bulletin are made by the cataloging department in accordance with bibliographical methods, and these entries are also used for catalog cards as a part of the permanent record of the library. The bulletin in its former state was of so little value that few libraries thought it worth while to subscribe for it—especially at a subscription price of \$5 per year and under the awkward arrangements for subscription. These latter difficulties cannot be modified except by an amendment of the law, but the bulletin as rearranged is of value, and it is to be hoped that it may have the support of subscriptions at least from the larger libraries which can afford special helps. No arrangements have yet been made, we believe, for furnishing the printed catalog cards outside the library, but it is to be hoped that this feature may ultimately be extended, so that from the national library may be furnished, at a price repaying cost, authoritative card entries of all copyright American books.

Communications.

COLLEGE LIBRARY ARRANGEMENT.

IN a session of the College Section at Lakewood, from which I was unfortunately absent, some one asked whether, in the Expansive system, the language and literature and literary history of a country could be put together on contiguous shelves instead of being divided between the language alcove and the literature alcove and the alcove of literary history? I should have answered that the notation of the Expansive Classification is so elastic—thanks to the happy thought of using letters to denote non-local subjects and figures for countries—that almost anything can be done with it by a little contrivance. In the seventh classification, of Language and Literature, of which two sheets are already in type, a method of making the desired disposition is given, which requires only short marks, is very simple, and, so far as I can see, entirely satisfactory. This scheme provides for the grouping, under the country, not merely of language and literature, but of art, geography, history, law, commerce, and of all their subdivisions—in fact, of any subject the librarian desires to include, whether broad or minute, if only treated locally. The notation allows the widest liberty. This arrangement may be adapted for all countries, or for a selection of countries. All subjects or a selection of subjects may be so treated. The selection need not even be the same for different countries, though, of course, there are obvious reasons for uniformity of treatment.

C: A. CUTTER.

FORDS LIBRARY, }
Northampton, Mass. }

LINOTYPE WORK AT THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY OF PITTSBURGH.*

BY EDWIN H. ANDERSON, *Librarian*.

BEFORE giving an account of the linotype work at the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh I wish to acknowledge our indebtedness to Mr. Francis Watts Lee, chief of the printing department of the Boston Public Library. Mr. Lee is an expert printer, and we profited by his advice and suggestions, generously given, in the installation of our plant. I shall not attempt to describe here the technical details of linotype printing, for they have been already admirably described by Mr. Lee in his "Memoranda concerning the printing department," which was part of the exhibit of the Boston Public Library at the International Conference in London in July, 1897. Valuable data will also be found in several articles in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, notably one by Mr. E. C. Richardson, vol. 17, p. 377, and one by Mr. Nathan Billstein, vol. 19, p. 257, which was followed by a symposium on "Linotyping library catalogs," contributed by the librarians of the Free Public Library of New Haven, the Enoch Pratt Free Library of Baltimore, the Princeton College Library, the Pratt Institute Free Library of Brooklyn, and the Public Library of Hamilton, Canada. We have practically adopted the Boston scheme, on a somewhat smaller scale, and with such differences as will be explained hereafter.

Before installing a linotype plant of our own we tried having our composition done on linotype machines in a local jobbing office. Our catalog, issued in book form at the opening of the library in November, 1895, was set in this way, as were also the monthly bulletins of additions to April, 1897. The results were not satisfactory for several reasons. In the first place there were numerous inconveniences in having the work done at a considerable distance from the library building. In a busy printing establishment, crowded with all sorts of work, it was not easy to get the machines for our work when we wanted them; and the operators, in the meantime, were losing their facility in setting the nice indentions and peculiar style necessary in catalog work. Moreover, good work can be got from linotype machines only when they are kept perfectly clean; and this, of course, we could not control. But the most

important thing of all is to have the metal from which the "slugs," or lines, are cast up to the highest possible standard of quality. These slugs were to be saved for future editions of the catalog; and it was, therefore, necessary that they should be clean-cut, and hard enough to stand a great deal of wear in the press. After we had about 200 galleys cast we found that the metal was not such as to stand the wear we proposed to give it. It was clearly necessary for us to have the control of the quality of the metal absolutely in our own hands. We therefore decided to let the printer melt down these slugs, which were really a dictionary card catalog in lead, after we had taken complete sets of galley proofs from them. These proofs we pasted in large folio volumes, to serve as catalogs for the public till we could recast the titles on our own machine.

Having decided to purchase a linotype machine, the next thing to determine was what type faces, or fonts, to adopt. The Boston Public Library had adopted the old-style series in three sizes, nonpareil, brevier, and small pica, and had succeeded in persuading the Mergenthaler Linotype Co. to cut dies for many accented and italic letters in these three faces. Since we had used brevier and nonpareil, in another style, in the work we had done in the local jobbing office, and had found these sizes satisfactory, we decided to join forces with the Boston Public Library and make at least one more customer for the special letters and characters needed in library catalog work. We therefore ordered a duplex linotype, with two magazines and two complete sets of matrices, brevier and nonpareil, including the special accented and italic letters in both fonts. But we ordered some important changes made in the linotype before it was sent to us. The keyboard of the ordinary linotype contains several characters which are constantly used in newspaper and jobbing offices, but which are seldom used in catalog work. These we had taken off the keyboard and the corresponding matrices put in the "sorts" case, to be inserted by hand when needed. In their places on the keyboard were put the italic letters constantly needed for such combinations as *ed.*, *comp.*, *tr.*, *pseud.*, *see*, and *also*. As will readily be seen, this substitution effects a great

* Portions of address before N. Y. State Library School, Albany, May, 1898.

saving in time. The other italic letters and those with the special accents are also kept in the "sorts" case, and are inserted by hand when required. Another saving of time was effected by having the italic letters in the word *contents* riveted together into one solid matrix, or logotype, so that this frequently used word may be inserted with one movement of the hand.

With these changes and devices our linotype was set up and put into operation in May, 1897. Since that time we have cast all the slugs for our monthly bulletin of additions to the library and have been recasting the slugs for the old catalog as rapidly as time would permit. We were not yet prepared to print catalog cards, however. To do this it was necessary to have a small press of the Gordon pattern. In September we bought a Colt's Armory press, quarter medium size, on which we could print nine cards at a time, the cards afterward being cut to the standard size of $12\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$ centimeters. Our printing plant at present represents an investment of about \$4,000, and consists of the linotype, as described, the small press and its appurtenances, a 30-inch cutter, a punch to make the holes in the cards for the rods, and other smaller paraphernalia. It is located in the basement of the library building, and the power for the linotype and press is supplied by a two-horse dynamo which is connected with the generating dynamo, in an adjoining room, which provide the electric light for the building. To operate the printing plant requires one linotype compositor and two boys.

It seemed to us that a new and rapidly growing library in a large city, if it were ever to have a plant of this sort, should obtain it as soon as possible, before the collection of books became so large as to make it impossible for us to set the titles of the books already accumulated and at the same time set the titles for the additions. We do not doubt that the results have justified the expenditure. By the end of July, 1898, we expect to have all the titles in the library cast and the cards printed, as explained hereafter.

We decided to use a four-inch line (24 cms pica), as being equally adapted to the standard-size card and the octavo page, while not too long for two columns on a large quarto page, if the number of titles should ever make this necessary. Authors and titles are set in brevier (the authors' surnames in capitals), and contents and notes in nonpareil. The brevier

we cast on a long primer body and the nonpareil on a minion body, which obviates the necessity of leading when "making up" for the press. We now give a separate slug, or line, to the author, and thus avoid duplicating the author's name with each title. In our first catalog, which was set at a local jobbing office, we cast separate slugs for subject and title entries and kept the different sorts of entry standing in metal. We found that this would require us to store an unnecessary amount of metal. Cardboard is cheaper than metal, occupies less space, and is more easily handled. So we decided to cast, and save the slugs for the full author entry only. From these we print cards for as many entries as are wanted, and print by hand the subject and title headings above the author line on the subject and title cards. We are thus able to get from one set of slugs a complete, printed, dictionary card catalog.

The process will be best understood if we follow it through from the beginning. First one main card is typewritten in the catalog department. This is accompanied by a descriptive annotation, on a separate slip, if the title needs such annotation and we have time to make it. These constitute the printer's copy, and are arranged in bundles according to the number of cards and sets required. For instance, if four cards are wanted for each of three catalogs, the bundle is marked "4 cards 3 sets," and so on. For the books at the central library cards for three catalogs are printed—one for the reference-room on the second floor, one for the circulating department on the first floor, and one for the official catalog in the catalog-room. For such books as go to a branch library, another set is printed. Duplication is so cheap and easy that we can have as many card catalogs as we like.

When the linotype operator has set the titles in a given bundle, a galley proof is taken and sent to the catalog department for correction. After a revised proof has been read for final correction, and all errors eliminated, the slugs for nine titles are "locked up" in a chase specially designed for the purpose. This chase contains nine pockets, or divisions, which are of the same dimensions as the printed part of the card. At the lower edge of each pocket is inserted a line which contains the sheet number and the date of printing. This sheet number is needed in picking out the slugs to be used in the monthly bulletin.

Between the last line of the catalog entry proper, or the annotation, and this sheet number and date line, small quoins are inserted, and the contents of each pocket quickly and firmly locked from the inside, without the use of what printers call "furniture."

The "form" (chase and slugs) is then put on the press and the cardboard sheets, $9\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches, are printed. If three sets of four cards each are wanted, 12 sheets are printed from each "form," and so on. After the ink is dry these sheets are taken to the cutting-machine and cut, in bundles, into cards of the standard size, except that a small margin is left at the top of each card. This top margin is trimmed, one card at a time, on a small, sharp, hand-cutter, such as is used in cutting ordinary visiting cards. We thus get a card with the top clean-cut and without bevel, such as it is impossible to get from the ordinary large cutter. Of course, it does not matter whether the bottom and end edges are bevelled or not.

After the cards are cut they go to the catalog department, where they are sorted, and those which are to have subject or title headings added are turned over to an assistant, who prints these by hand with pen and ink above the author line. The cards are then ready to go to the cabinets which contain the card catalogs. The result is a dictionary card catalog which, mechanically at least, is most satisfactory; and cardboard and printer's ink are so cheap that we are enabled to have full entries under more headings than we could think of having by any other process. It should be noted, however, that the cardboard should have good wearing qualities and a good surface both for printing and for the pen. Our experience has taught us that it is not less important that the cardboard should be of uniform thickness if uniform printing is to be secured without unnecessary loss of time. Under favorable conditions we find we can easily print 1000 cards a day.

The same slugs which were used in printing the cards are next made up into page form and sent to a local printer, who prints from them our monthly bulletin of additions to the library. Of these we issue each month, except August and September, an edition of 5000 for free distribution, and at the cost of paper and press-work, only.

When the slugs come back from the local

printer they are filed away in class order in wooden galleys and saved, to be used in the future in printing class catalogs, in book form, of the various departments of the library. We have recently used these slugs in printing a "Catalog of English prose fiction" and the "Catalog of the J. D. Bernd Department of Architecture." We shall print catalogs of other separate classes in this way, and it is probable that some time we shall print a complete class catalog of the entire contents of the library.

The process we have described differs from that at the Boston Public Library in only two important particulars. At Boston, authors and titles are set in small pica for the catalog cards, and in brevier for the monthly bulletin and catalogs in book form, with one length of line for cards and another length for the monthly bulletin. With us, one set of slugs serves for all purposes, and titles are set but once. This is, of course, a great saving, and enables us to get along with one linotype to Boston's two. But there they have the advantage of having their cards printed in larger and somewhat more legible type than with us. Since we use the same face for both card and page catalogs, we are restricted to a size that can be used economically in the page form.

The only other important difference between our process and that at Boston is that they have a large press on which to print bulletins and catalogs in book form, while we have not. Linotype slugs which are to be preserved for future use should be carefully handled in the press, and this they can control in Boston, while we can only get the best presswork possible at local printing offices.

We have recently added to our linotype a complete set of small pica matrices to be used, not in catalog work, but in printing our annual reports, prefaces to catalogs, and other miscellaneous work. We can now, therefore, set three type-faces on our machine, and can add a fourth, should we ever need it.

One objection which has been urged against the linotype for catalog work is that the lines are liable to get misplaced and that it is then difficult to find where they belong. Our experience shows this objection to have little foundation, in fact. Very seldom have any lines been misplaced; and when they have we have found no great difficulty in finding where they belong. If a library casts and cares for its own

slugs, we believe there will be little trouble from this source.

The Mergenthaler Company now has on the market an attachment to the linotype which enables the operator to set small capitals and italics in addition to the regular body-faces. This attachment will save a great deal of time where these characters are used freely, as it obviates the necessity of inserting the matrices by hand. The new device consists of two dies on each matrix, with a shift-key for raising the lower one into place. If this can be done with italics and small caps it can be done with black-face letters, and probably will be done as soon

as there is a sufficient demand for that style of work. This would enable libraries which are partial to bold-face type for the first word of an entry to set the bold-face in a solid line with the ordinary face, without going to the expense of putting the bold-face matrices in by hand. But even if this becomes possible, libraries having large quantities of standing matter set in capitals and lower case of one font can hardly afford to change the style and reset the whole. Moreover, I am not sure but the capitals in the first word of an entry are sufficient to catch the eye. Certainly the printed page looks better, if the letters are of one "color," as the printers say.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL LIBRARY QUESTION.

BY BERNARD C. STEINER, *Librarian Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore, Md.*

THE Sunday-school library has been too much overlooked by persons interested in the public library movement in the United States. At an early date in this century some persons who were interested in providing good reading for the people conceived the idea of distributing books through the agency of the Sunday-school. This idea was not so strange then as it would be now, if introduced for the first time, since the Sunday-school was then conceived of as an educational institution, which had in many respects to supply the deficiency of other agencies for elementary instruction. There seemed to the men of that day no other institution so suitable to be engrafted with a library department as the Sunday-school. The movement spread rapidly, and soon nearly every church had its case full of books to be given out to the children who attended the school. These books were to be taken home and read during the week, thus carrying useful knowledge to many homes where books were otherwise lacking.

It was not long before it was felt that the Sunday-school library might contribute to amusement as well as edification, and works of a fictitious character were gradually introduced. The masterpieces of English fiction were, however, felt to be not sufficiently religious in tone for use in Sunday-school libraries, and a special class of books came into existence, written especially for the use of these libraries. Publishers found it to their interest to cater to the desires of these institutions which were becoming so numerous, and soon had long lists of books

supposed to be especially suited to the use of Sunday-school scholars. Many of these books, as is well known, were weak and insipid, some were narrow and showed denominational bigotry, others were strained and unnatural. Cultured persons grew to express contempt for Sunday-school libraries altogether. It was difficult for the Sunday-school committees in rural districts and in weak churches to make proper selection of books, and such schools were the easy prey of so-called religious publishers. People lost sight of the potentialities of such libraries and overlooked their widespread influence. Yet that influence was and still is very great. I do not think I exaggerate when I say that the great majority of the people of the United States live in localities where they can have access to no free public library but a Sunday-school one. In spite of the wide and rapid spread of the public library movement millions of people in this country will continue for years in this condition. This being the case, the Sunday-school library looms up before us as a vital matter in the culture of the people.

Librarians have frequently overlooked the important sphere which the Sunday-school library plays, because in the towns where they reside it is largely supplanted by the town library. But little has been done toward causing these libraries to fill their proper place where they have the field to themselves. Dr. A. E. Dunning's valuable work on "The Sunday-school library," published in 1884, was a

pioneer attempt to make a serious study of the problem. It has been followed by two other books, small in size but of great value—Thomas Greenwood's "Sunday-school and village libraries," published in 1892, and Elizabeth Louisa Foote's "Librarian of the Sunday-school," published in 1897. In addition to these books, lists of works suited for Sunday-school libraries have been issued by the American Unitarian Association, the Church Library Association, the Connecticut Ladies' Commission, and the Rev. F. N. Peloubet. These are all of much usefulness; but it seems to me that there is room for a forward step, which can be taken by librarians better than by others.

We should realize the importance of Sunday-school libraries as furnishing the only collections of books accessible to so many of the people of the United States, and the necessary conditions and limitations under which they work, such as the essentially religious, and, indeed, denominational, purpose of their supporters, and the small amount of money at the disposal of their managers. Considering these things, it seems to me that the first thing to be done is to elevate and broaden the tastes of the patrons of these libraries, and that this can best be done by the selection, by such a non-sectarian body as the librarians of the country, of lists of books suitable for such libraries. I believe that such lists of libraries, varying in size from 100 to 2500 volumes, would be of great service and would be much used. They could be easily arranged so as to suit the purposes of the various denominations by including in one section books which deal with the history and tenets of the various branches of the church of Christ. These lists would include a far larger proportion of books of travel, biography, and history than is usually found in such libraries, and would not contain the morbid, forced, and unnatural books so often found therein. Such lists would have authority greater than any now issued, and would have an effect in many places like that of letting fresh air into a closed room. Of course, care would have to be used to avoid aiming too high, and thus failing to appeal to the tastes of the class of readers who patronize these libraries.

A second thought is that the travelling library system would be most easily adapted for use in Sunday-school libraries. Half a dozen small schools in churches situated in adjoining parts of the country could thus obtain the use of a much larger number of books than would

otherwise be possible. Instead of each school, for example, buying 100 books, many of them exactly the same as those bought in the school in the next township, each school could buy a collection entirely different from that of any of the neighboring schools, and after enjoying it for a few months could pass it on to another school and itself receive a new selection of books in exchange.

In places where there are public libraries it is, of course, easy to make arrangements between the libraries and the schools whereby the latter may be supplied from the former, or the school libraries may be entirely given up as superfluous. In these places, however, the problem is a simple one, for, if the Sunday-school libraries are unsatisfactory, the scholars may resort to the public libraries. The Sunday-school libraries whose work is so important as to demand our attention are those which hold the field alone.

NOTE.—Since writing the above article, the fact has come under my notice that the travelling Sunday-school library has already been begun, and indeed has achieved a fair measure of success in the First-day schools of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends (Hicksite). We quote this report of these libraries from the minutes of the meeting for 1897: "With the help of the monthly meetings, whence came contributions of books, many of which were valuable, the committee [on First-day schools] was able in the spring to start on their journeyings three libraries averaging 47 volumes each. These, so far as heard from, have been warmly welcomed and greatly enjoyed by many of our members. It has been arranged that each case should remain three months at one place, should Friends so desire. One removal has been made." Surely this example is worthy to be followed.

THE PURPOSE OF LIBRARIES.

*John Morley, at dedication of Public Library of Av-
broath, Eng., June 4, 1898.*

I HAVE always thought that an admirable definition of the purposes of libraries and of books by an admirable man-of-letters years ago, when he said their object was to bring more sunshine into the lives of our fellow-countrymen, more good-will, more good-humor, and more of the habit of being pleased with one another. Yet I should like to make a little addition to it, namely—"The object is to bring sunshine into our hearts and to drive moonshine out of our heads."

LIBRARY LEGISLATION IN NEW YORK.

THE "education" bill, introduced into the New York legislature in 1898, was made the subject of a careful report—so far as its library features were concerned—by the committee on legislation of the New York Library Association, presented at the Utica meeting of that association. As the bill will probably be revived at the next session of the legislature, and as it provides for a consolidation and rearrangement of the entire library legislation of the state, the report of the committee, which gives a summary and analysis of the library sections of the measure, is given herewith in full. It is as follows:

Report on Library Legislation to the New York Library Association at Utica, May 25, 1898:

The committee on library legislation appointed May 14, 1897, at the Rochester meeting, and continued February 17, 1898, by the New York meeting, to represent jointly the New York Library Association and the New York Library Club, report as follows:

February 21, 1898, there was introduced into the New York legislature a bill prepared by the commissioners of statutory revision, to be known as the "Education law." It embodied a careful and thorough revision and codification of all statutes relating to education, and included an extended article on libraries. It proposed to supersede and repeal the existing school and university laws.

This bill was carefully examined by your committee, and at a meeting in Albany, March 3, 1898, at which every member was present, the following memorandum was adopted and personally presented to the chairman of the commissioners of statutory revision.

"To the honorable commissioners of statutory revision:

"The committee on legislation of the N. Y. Library Association and N. Y. Library Club, representing the librarians of New York, wish to express their hearty approval of the general provisions of the article on libraries contained in the education law recently introduced to the senate and assembly, especially in these respects:

"1. That the public library is distinctly recognized as an essential part of the system of education.

"2. That a public library may be established and maintained by taxation by any municipality or school district.

"3. That library privileges may be secured by contract.

"4. That judicious provisions are made for the appointment of trustees and their terms of office.

"5. That neglected and abandoned libraries may be cared for.

"6. That libraries may be transferred under due supervision when public interests require.

"7. That public libraries are under the supervision of the university.

"8. That aid from local taxation may be given to libraries not owned by the public but free for public use, when duly approved and registered.

"9. That state aid is afforded for the purchase of approved books under conditions that effectually guard the bounty of the state from abuse.

"At the same time this committee regards with concern and apprehension the provision for rescinding and modifying a vote to tax for library support. They believe that the public library once established under the provisions of this act should be as permanent as the public school, and that plans for its future operation, carefully adopted by fit and responsible trustees, should not be exposed to the yearly hazard of an adverse vote at an election or district meeting. If any public library fails to do approved work the university can correct the fault or reorganize the library. If it is doing good work the law should do everything possible to sustain it.

"This committee, therefore, respectfully appeals to those having the matter in charge to amend the bill so as to remove from it all reference to rescinding the vote to tax for library support.

"The committee would also call attention to the importance of distinct recognition of reference libraries and to the desirability of imposing the fewest possible restrictions consistent with public interests on the establishment and maintenance of both public and free libraries.

"For these purposes we submit the following modifications in the act as introduced."

17 amendments were proposed. Some involved only the change of a word or a rearrangement of the order of sections. Eight were subsequently adopted by the committees of the legislature and appear in the reprinted bill.

The most important section which it was desired to amend related to the levying of taxes. The following draft was submitted by your committee:

"§ 674. *Public support of libraries.* Appropriations may be made and taxes in addition to those otherwise authorized may be levied by any municipality or district, or by the tax-levying authority thereof, in any except a common school district to maintain a library or libraries established in such municipality or district, or to share the cost as agreed with other bodies or to pay for library privileges under a contract therefor, and the maximum rate of taxation for such purpose may be fixed. Such an appropriation shall be regarded as an annual appropriation so far as required. Within one year after such vote to maintain, and annually thereafter, the trustees of every library so maintained in whole or in part shall submit to the tax-levying authority a copy of their report to the university for the last year, with a detailed statement, verified by their presiding officer, of the amount required after deducting income from other sources, to maintain the library for the ensuing year, and the amount so required, not exceeding the fixed maximum rate, shall be levied and collected for the purpose named. All money received from taxation or otherwise for library purposes shall be paid to the treasurer of the library and expended under direction of the library trustees. Appropriations may

also be made and taxes levied to buy or lease real estate and provide a library building."

This proposition of your committee was not accepted, and the section on taxes was left as first drawn, containing provision for a fixed maximum with an annual report and estimate and levy of the required amount within the maximum "unless the vote is rescinded or modified," and also this—"Such a vote may be rescinded or modified only at an annual election or district meeting." In the judgment of your committee it would be better to have no provision for rescinding a vote to maintain a public library, but if such a provision seems necessary an important safeguard for library interests would still be secured if the tax could be diminished only by action of two successful annual meetings.

The section on aid to free libraries was, at the suggestion of your committee, amended so as to recognize distinctly the claims of reference libraries, providing for aid to the circulating department not exceeding ten cents for each volume of certified circulation, and that "Aid may also be granted for the reference department and to libraries of books for the blind without regard to circulation."

A new section was also proposed but not accepted, relating to the status of chartered free libraries and museums, as follows: "Every chartered free library or museum shall be under the exclusive control of its own board of trustees established and organized under its charter, but shall be subject to visitation and inspection by the university."

Your committee also adopted the following:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that the law relating to exemption from taxation (Laws of 1897, ch. 371) should be so amended as to exempt from taxation the real property of chartered free libraries which is leased or otherwise used for purposes of income when such income is necessary for and is actually applied to the maintenance and support of such libraries."

No action was secured.

The committee on education of the senate and assembly gave several hearings to those interested in the Education law and the suggestions of your committee were laid before them. But in the last week of a very short session they found themselves unable to perfect a most important and extended system of educational law involving many complications, and the bill was reported only to be reprinted and re-committed to the committee on rules. It will doubtless appear again at the opening of the session of 1899, and educators, trustees, and librarians will then have the opportunity to make their views and wishes known.

The committee reporting consisted of W. R. Eastman, Albany; J. S. Billings, New York; W. C. Morey, Rochester; J. E. Brandegee, Utica; and A. L. Peck, Gloversville. Resolutions were appended providing that the committee be continued, and that they endeavor to secure from the next legislature provision protecting libraries from loss of income by adverse vote. The report was adopted and the committee continued at the Utica meeting of the New York Library Association. (See L. J., June, p. 248.)

THE LIBRARY IN VACATION DAYS.

THE Cleveland Public Library issued the following circular to the teachers of the Cleveland public schools on June 15, just before the summer vacation:

"Principals and Teachers of the Cleveland Schools:

"As you are well aware, many of your children will be turned loose upon the streets for the long summer vacation which is just beginning, with no aim nor occupation, and no amusements other than those devised by themselves, and many of you have testified often to the demoralized condition in which these children come back to you at the close of the summer.

"It is coming to be recognized that the Public Library has an important mission to perform for these children, in furnishing them, during some portion of their time, with wholesome suggestions and profitable amusement in the shape of good books. During the school year the tendency of many children is to read too much—during vacations not enough. Good literature in the hands of these children cannot fail to counteract, in some measure, the evil influences to which they are exposed upon the streets. Will you not, therefore, impress upon each of your pupils as have little home care the fact that the Public Library and its branches will be open all summer, and that here they can always spend a pleasant hour or find a good book to take home—that it is a good place to go when it is too hot and dusty to stay on the street.

"Kindly announce to the children, also, that a new Library League book-mark will be ready next week.

"WM. H. BRETT, *Librarian*."

"WASTEFULNESS" IN LIBRARY BUILDINGS.

THE new building of the Newark Free Public Library, which is now in course of erection, has been vigorously attacked by a local critic in the *Newark News* of June 11. The objections made by the irate "Resident" are that the building provides too ample accommodations for employes and is not sufficiently equipped with "poem and color." The letter is worth quoting as an example of the tendency of the public mind to regard a library building as built for purely decorative purposes. "Resident" says:

"I want to enter protest against the waste of so much precious room in our proposed new public library; what with staff lunch-room, staff bicycle-room, staff sitting room, children's room, librarian's private room, also the librarian's public room, trustees' room, and numerous other rooms set apart for like purposes, what space will be left for the library proper? Think of devoting one of the finest front rooms in the building for a staff lunch-room, and a large one adjoining for a staff sitting-room. This is wasteful use of the public moneys, gentlemen of the board of trustees, and you will

be censured for turning such a costly building into a public servants' hall. You are showing too much consideration for the comfort of the public servants and not enough for the welfare of the public itself. I am sure the taxpayers would prefer the old building, which is large enough for the present needs, than to have \$250,000 spent on a building whose finest rooms are given up to the comfort of those who are to take care of that building. Would it not be better to give us less of stone and mortar and iron girders, if we have no use for it, and to give us more beauty inside—the best book of all—food for the soul, which, alas, in this matter-of-fact city, sees so little to nourish it. We need much external stimuli, such as poem, color, etc., in our public and semi-public buildings and our homes for the higher development of our primitive forces."

INDICATING CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

IN the June issue of the Providence (R. I.) Public Library *Bulletin* is a special catalog of the Catholic literature contained in the library, "which is, in reality, a transcript from the library's card catalog." Mr. Foster calls attention to the list as "meeting the objection which was very properly raised by a recent writer [in the *Sacred Heart Review*, see L. J., Feb., p. 74], that in some libraries the reader who consults the catalog finds no way of distinguishing between the varying points of view of those who have treated the subject. Lingard and Froude, for instance, occur in the same list as if representing the same treatment." The catalog is interesting and suggestive in its extent and arrangement. It is a classed list, the various classes being subdivided into groups with the distinguishing headings: "Accounts by writers of this faith," "Accounts by members of other faiths," "Statements of doctrine by members of this faith," "Statements of doctrine by members of other faiths," etc. The classes are: A, Works issued by the authority of the Holy Roman Church; B, Historical accounts dealing with the Holy Roman Church; C, Biographical accounts of men and women of this faith (by authors both within and outside of the Roman Church, the latter being indicated by an asterisk); D, Statements of the doctrine, usages, etc., of the Holy Roman Church; E, Publications on miscellaneous subjects by members of this faith. The latter division, Mr. Foster points out, is obviously tentative, "owing to the ease with which names belonging here can be overlooked. It is, however, intended as the nucleus of a more complete list, to be prepared later, and the librarian will feel under obligation to any one who can assist him in making it more complete." This class contains a subdivision for fiction, in which 17 writers and 79 titles are represented. Classes F, Miscellaneous publications, and G, Works of reference, complete the catalog, which contains, in all, about 375 entries. Mr. Foster announces that "the same method will be followed with the works in the library which bear upon the other religious bodies."

THE OSHKOSH (WIS.) PUBLIC LIBRARY.

THE passage of a resolution by the common council of Oshkosh, Wis., authorizing the issue of bonds for \$50,000 for the establishment of a public library, brings to a happy conclusion an interesting library story. To understand the full significance of the event it is necessary to go back three years, to June, 1895, when, on the death of Mrs. Marshall Harris, the terms of the library bequest made by her to the city of Oshkosh were made public. Marshall Harris, whose death preceded his wife's by two years, had desired to provide for a free public library in the city in which he had lived 35 years and in which he had accumulated a fortune. His wife being in full accord with him concerning this memorial, and they having no children living, he left by will his estate to his wife, who, at her death, after bequeathing a few legacies to friends and relatives, left the residue of her estate, then estimated at \$50,000, to three persons—Col. Gabriel Bouck, Orville Beach, and Miss Mary A. Olcott—to be held in trust, for the purpose of founding and maintaining perpetually a public library; provided that within three years the city of Oshkosh, or any citizens, should raise an equal amount for the same purpose. If such an amount should not be provided within the period, the estate should revert to the heirs of Mrs. Harris and her husband. The condition attached to the bequest evoked much comment, for it was thought that it would practically annul the legacy, and the Harris bequest was regarded as a good example of "how not to do it" in library philanthropy (See L. J. 20:266, 289).

While no definite steps toward securing the bequest were taken for some time, the discussion aroused over the subject took form within a few months in the establishment of a public library by the city, the matter being decided almost unanimously in the local election. A city appropriation of \$2000 was made, and the library was opened April 1, 1896, in two small rooms in the city hall. Public subscription gave the library \$3000 additional, and work was begun with about 1200 v., the number increasing within a year and a half to 4500. The library was in charge of Miss Olcott, one of the trustees of the bequest, who had for 20 years been librarian for the Oshkosh Library Association, which had lapsed on the organization of the city library.

The growth of the city library kept alive public interest in the bequest, but there seemed little chance of obtaining it. The suggestion that the amount be raised by taxation was at first dismissed as impracticable, and a public subscription plan proved ineffective. In September, 1896, ex-Senator Philetus Sawyer, of Oshkosh, offered to give \$25,000 toward the necessary sum. The Harris estate, being largely composed of valuable real estate, had at that time reached a value of \$60,000, and the property of the city library was valued at \$5000, so that, with Mr. Sawyer's bequest, the sum still required was \$30,000. It has taken nearly two

years—from the autumn of 1896 to the present time—to secure the amount desired. The local press and the women's clubs have steadily urged, through meetings, personal and printed appeals, and constant repetition, that the city raise the necessary sum, and these efforts were finally effective on May 30, when, just before the expiration of the allotted period, the council voted unanimously to issue bonds, not for the \$30,000 first required, but for \$50,000, so that there should be no chance of failure. On June 10 the entire block of bonds was sold by the city to a local bank for face value, plus \$1000 and accrued interest, and on June 11 Mr. Sawyer deposited his check for \$25,000 to the credit of the library fund. On June 21 the council took formal action, passing the resolutions covering the transfer of the money and property to the city for library purposes and accepting the official appraisal of the Harris bequest. This appraisal was stated as \$75,734.33, which, with the equal sum raised by the city, gives the Oshkosh library a fund of over \$150,000. It is expected that the work of erecting a building and organizing and equipping the library will be promptly carried through.

CONSOLIDATION OF DENVER LIBRARIES.

THE project to consolidate under a single roof the two public libraries of Denver—the City Library and the Public Library—which has been frequently discussed, has been revived and bids fair to take definite shape. A meeting to consider the matter was held in the chamber of commerce on June 8, when committees representing the different bodies interested in the two libraries were present and discussed in detail methods of consolidation. A statement outlining the plan of action was prepared and finally accepted. It is in part as follows:

"There are two public libraries now in the city, maintained in whole or in part at public expense. From time to time there have been earnest appeals in the press for their union into one, whose development would soon be commensurate with the position attained by the city as a whole. His honor, the mayor, has also urged this in an official letter to the chamber of commerce. The persons intrusted with the care and support of the two, therefore, owe it to themselves and those who furnish the funds for support to make an effort for union, and if unable to agree, that they shall be relieved from any charge of disinterestedness or neglect, and the responsibility, if any, be placed where it belongs. The conditions that now exist are substantially as follows: The Public Library is maintained by public moneys raised by one of the school districts, which maintenance depends upon the will of the board of directors from year to year. The City Library is maintained by the chamber of commerce and the city authorities, which maintenance also depends upon the will and ability of the respective contributing parties from year to year. Neither of the

two libraries possesses any fixed and assured income for maintenance and development—a condition that must be changed before the best development can occur and the erection of an adequate and ornamental home be undertaken."

It is pointed out that a public library should be supported by taxation levied equally upon all citizens, and reference is made to the existing statute, by which the city is authorized "to levy a special tax of half a mill for library purposes after it shall have duly decided to establish and maintain such a library. In order to thus provide a library revenue for next year, such a tax must be levied in the coming autumn before the general assembly convenes. Otherwise no such revenue can be realized until the year 1900. Hence is seen the necessity of determining without delay what course should be pursued."

To afford a definite basis for consolidation, a triple contract is outlined between the city authorities, the City Library, and the Public Library. "This contract will provide for all necessary contingencies, so that by July 1, next year, the union will have been actually accomplished." It specifies—1, that the city government shall decide to establish a city library and reading-room in accordance with the statute; 2, that the mayor shall appoint a self-perpetuating board of six directors, to be composed of men unanimously recommended to the mayor by the three contracting parties; 3, that the chamber of commerce execute a deed of gift of its library to the city; 4, that by July 1, 1899, the school (public) library shall be transferred to the city, and the school district now maintaining same shall be paid a proper price for such transfer; 5, that the city shall this autumn levy a special tax for the support and development of the proposed library; and, finally, "that the three parties will join in asking the general assembly to amend the existing statute so as to qualify the library directors to fill vacancies in their membership, fixing a maximum and minimum tax for library purposes, making it the duty of the city to levy such tax, and prohibiting disqualification from service on the board on account of political or religious opinions." It is also recommended that an adequate building be secured.

On June 17 a joint committee of representatives of the three interests concerned met and adopted the plan previously outlined. A resolution was also passed requesting the authorization of a special committee to secure the insertion in the new city charter now pending of a provision requiring the city to levy the special tax for library purposes. The prompt execution of the triple library contract was also recommended. The matter has had the support of the press, and all indications point to the prompt carrying out of the consolidation on the lines noted. Such a union of the two libraries would give the new library a total of some 70,000 volumes to start with, and the levying of a half-mill for library purposes should permit the enlargement of the library by about 15,000 volumes per year.

ARRANGING AND CATALOGING SCRAPS.

At the Interstate Library meeting held in Evanston, Ill., in February Miss M. M. Oakley, of the Wisconsin State Historical Society Library, gave some interesting suggestions in regard to the arranging and cataloging of scraps.

After noting the various uses of newspaper clippings, a sample scrap-book was shown containing newspaper obituaries of prominent residents of Wisconsin, with a carefully prepared index, which was one of a series of volumes on "Wisconsin necrology." Another method frequently used in the library was the mounting of clippings on note-paper the size of an ordinary pamphlet, which, when completed, was filed with others on the subject in a pamphlet case. A pamphlet made in this way is considered worthy of an entry in the card catalog if its subject-matter is rare or important. If not, its method of filing with others on the same subject of greater importance makes its place in the pamphlet case easy to find. The pamphlet cases have typewritten labels on the back giving subject and number of volume, which is repeated in an abbreviated form on the pamphlet in pencil and referred to on the card, so that the exact location is easily found.

Sometimes enough material on one subject is mounted in this way to bind and stand on the shelf as a book. A bound book of octavo size was shown containing mounted newspaper clippings on the Rutland, Vt., centennial celebration. Another was shown in which manuscript letters, photographs, and mounted scraps made a unique and interesting book, impossible to duplicate, and still another contained the literary efforts of a lifetime of a noted scholar who preferred to give his thoughts to the world a little at a time. These had been collected, mounted when necessary, and bound together in book form, having for its title the comprehensive word "Butleriana." Manuscripts and letters are mounted by using transparent surgeon's plaster for stubs, in that way making it possible to read a sheet written or printed on both sides.

Book reviews are often clipped and pasted on the fly-leaves, thus giving the reader a knowledge of the strength or weakness of the volume. An example of this was shown in Sydney's "Social life in England," with the review from the *Nation* pasted in, showing in parallel columns the similarity of the author's style and subject-matter to Macaulay.

Programs of women's and other clubs are preserved in large manila envelopes and filed away in pamphlet cases in alphabetical order, according to the names of cities in which they are located. Leaflets, announcements, constitutions of societies—in fact, anything and everything containing local color—are preserved and filed away either in manila envelopes or in the form of made pamphlets, and arranged either chronologically or alphabetically in pamphlet cases. As Madison is the home of the state university an opportunity is offered for a

special collection of university memorabilia, which is largely preserved in the aforementioned manila envelopes and arranged chronologically.

During the last two presidential campaigns large scrap-books were filled with leaflets, dodgers, broadsides, announcements, caricatures, pictures, etc.—all that could be procured from the state and national committees of both Republican and Democratic parties—thus preserving for posterity a picture of the political campaigns that could be procured in no other way.

THE ENGLISH SUMMER LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE second annual meeting of the Summer School, conducted under the auspices of the Northwestern branch of the L. A. U. K., was held at the Public Library of Liverpool, June 8-10, 1898. There was an attendance of between 40 and 50 members, and Alderman Harry Rawson, of Manchester, presided. The sessions opened with an address of welcome by Sir William Forwood, responded to by Mr. Rawson. Mr. J. J. Ogle, of the Bootle Free Library, then read a paper on "Elementary bibliography," which, with the discussion, occupied the morning session. The afternoon was devoted to the subject of binding, a lecture on "Historic bookbindings" being given by Mr. W. May, of the Birkenhead Free Library, followed by a demonstration of practical bookbinding by John Fazakerley, of Liverpool.

On the morning of the second day "Catalogs and cataloging" were considered, under direction of Mr. Madely, of Warrington. In the afternoon Butler Wood, of the Bradford Free Public Library, lectured on "Aids to readers," and later the printing department of the Liverpool *Mercury* was visited and its linotype machines inspected. The first session of June 10 was opened by Mr. Cowell, who lectured on "Library arrangement," and supplemented his address by conducting the class through the Liverpool library and explaining its methods and administration. The final session was devoted to an address by E. Gordon Duff, of the John Rylands Library of Manchester, on "Early printing," and a visit to the various branch libraries of Liverpool brought the meeting to a satisfactory end.

Library Association of United Kingdom

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE 21st annual meeting of the L. A. U. K. will be held at Southport, Eng., during the week of August 22-26, 1898, the date chosen being about a month earlier than usual. A two days' session will be held at Southport, followed by visits to Preston and Wigan, where the local authorities have planned a cordial welcome. It is also expected that a visit will be made to Haigh Hall, the seat of the Earl of Crawford, who has been nominated for president for the ensuing year.

American Library Association.

President: William C. Lane, Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass.

Secretary: Henry J. Carr, Public Library, Scranton, Pa.

Treasurer: Gardner M. Jones, Public Library, Salem, Mass.

TWENTIETH CONFERENCE, LAKEWOOD-ON-CHAUTAUQUA, N. Y., JULY 5-9, 1898.

THE most successful conference in the history of the American Library Association, in point of numbers, interest, surroundings, and activity, was opened at Lakewood-on-Chautauqua, N. Y., on the morning of Tuesday, July 5, 1898. The date of the meeting had been chosen with a view to bringing members together for two days of rest and refreshment before the beginning of hard work, and the wisdom and satisfaction of this arrangement was made thoroughly manifest. By the evening of Saturday, July 2, a goodly number of delegates were quartered at the two large hotels, the Kent and Waldmere, and at adjacent cottages, and through the two succeeding holidays there was a constant stream of new-comers, so that the opening attendance at the conference proper broke all previous records, and set a standard it will be hard to reach again.

Sunday and Monday were spent in rest and recreation, as interpreted by many minds. There was boating, cycling, golf, tennis, or trips to Greenhurst, Chautauqua, or Celeron, for the frivolously inclined; welcome opportunity for "shop" talk with old and new friends from all corners of the country; time to inspect at leisure the large and extensive exhibit arranged in the little chapel a few blocks from headquarters; and, best of all, a breathing space in which to throw off the fatigues of travel and prepare for the busy days to follow. The social feature of Sunday was the song service held in the evening at the Kent, which was largely attended. It was conducted by Mr. and Mrs. George W. Tew, and included hymns by a quartet and by the audience, and solos by special singers, closing with prayer by the Rev. R. E. Brown, of Lakewood. The "glorious Fourth" was enjoyed in diverse ways, many making a trip about the lake and others spending the day at Chautauqua, where the privileges of the grounds had been extended by the management. At noon the war news arrived and was received with general enthusiasm, the fortunate possessors of bulletins being the centre of groups on the verandas and in the lobbies. The function of the day was the reception tendered in the evening to the American Library Association by the local committee and citizens of Jamestown. By eight o'clock the Waldmere halls and parlors, which had been attractively decorated with palms and cut flowers, presented an animated scene, with an overflow extending to the spacious verandas and the lawns beyond. The visitors were welcomed by Miss Hazeltine and members of the local reception committee, and for an hour or more the hotel was a general

centre of greeting, gossip, and the omnipresent "shop." Dancing followed in the large assembly hall until 10 o'clock, when the delegates thronged the wide piazzas and gathered under the trees upon the lawn to watch the fine display of fireworks set off from the hotel pier in honor of July Fourth and of the A. L. A. When the sparks of the last aerial mine had disappeared dancing was resumed, and it was after midnight before the members had settled themselves for a final rest before the beginning of the actual work of the conference of 1898.

FIRST DAY.

Tuesday, July 5, marked the beginning of the conference proper. At 9.50 a.m. the meeting was called to order by President Putnam in the large assembly hall of the Waldmere, where, even at this time, over 400 members were assembled. The spacious hall had ample seating capacity, was light and well ventilated, and from its many windows the eyes were refreshed by glimpses of the wooded lake shore. In a few cordial words Mr. Putnam presented to the association Mr. R. N. Marvin, of the local executive board, and Mr. F. W. Stevens, chairman of the reception committee. Mr. Marvin welcomed the A. L. A. to Lakewood on behalf of the trustees of the James Prendergast Library, and Mr. Stevens followed with a few words of friendly greeting tendered in the name of the citizens of Jamestown. He said that the local committee had aided Miss Hazeltine so far as possible in the preparations for the conference, but that she had been the Dewey and Sampson of the occasion and should have all honor and credit for any success that might result, and he closed with the wish that in all its details the conference might be a pleasant and successful one.

Mr. Putnam responded, saying that the natural beauties of Lakewood had already given a welcome to the members, to which the words of their hosts gave an added friendliness, and assuring the local committee that the A. L. A. realized with deep appreciation the depth and cordiality of the greeting extended to them.

The event of the day, and indeed the event of the entire conference, was the president's annual address, which was then delivered by President Putnam. Trenchant, graceful, and dignified, it reviewed the library record of the year past, touching alike retrogression and progress, and pointing out the broad lines on which the library movement of to-day is advancing. Of Dr. Winsor's life and work, and of the grievous loss sustained by American librarianship in his death, Mr. Putnam spoke with earnestness, paying tribute to the qualities of executive skill, of sympathy and broadmindedness that made Justin Winsor, in addition to his rank as cartographer, historian, and bibliographer, the foremost *librarian* of his time, "foremost in his conception of a work to be done and in the qualities which he brought to its service." Chief among the events of the year the International Conference received attention, and its significance, not so much in the topics

discussed but in the magnitude of the interests represented and the inspiring sense of co-operative effort manifested, was touched upon. Co-operation, indeed, Mr. Putnam found to be the central library impulse of the day, as it expressed itself not alone in the international meeting, but in the bibliographical conference of the Royal Society and of the Brussels Institute, in the library meetings of Germany, Italy, and Switzerland, and in the varied activities of American library workers. In all international undertakings, as in the development of co-operative effort in our own country, the leadership among our libraries belongs to the Library of Congress. "How gladly would we accept, if the National Library will assume, this leadership! In itself and by itself the Library of Congress has still meagre significance: it is but one of us. As the leader in co-operative effort in this country, and as the representative of this country in co-operative effort among nations—as the National Library, in short—it has an opportunity for service, for power, and for repute that might lift it far above and beyond us." In library affairs at home remarkable advance had been apparent. The increased attendance and enthusiasm at library meetings, the extension of library organization in the south, the development of library effort in remote communities—this progress more than offset the example of an Ignatius Donnelly, guarding the public from a library levy, intended "in the sacred name of intelligence and education to let in a flood of extravagance upon the treasury," and made more marked the contrast afforded in New York City, where another Donnelly guards the treasury from a similar flood of extravagance in behalf of an "aristocratic institution," which, he says, gives nothing of value to the city in return. The notable record of the year in the field of library architecture was touched upon, and the example set by New York in its building competition was noted as setting a standard for the library architect of the future. In conclusion, Mr. Putnam reviewed the plan adopted for the program of the present conference, emphasizing the usefulness of centralizing discussion and experience about one or two problems of library work, and referring to the fitness of discussing the two topics of training for librarians and home education "at the source of the most widely diffused extension system on this hemisphere." The address was listened to with intentness, interrupted by frequent applause, and was received with an enthusiasm as genuine as it was general.

Announcement of the committee on resolutions was made by the president, as follows: J. N. Larned, C. H. Gould, J. K. Hosmer, Miss M. W. Plummer, and Miss Anne Wallace; later, owing to the departure of Mr. Larned, Mr. W. C. Lane was appointed in his place. It was stated that nominations for officers were receivable until Wednesday afternoon and should be handed to the secretary, and announcement was made of several amendments to the constitution that would probably come before the conference.

Secretary Dewey's report was a brief sum-

mary of the program and a request that all taking part in the discussions would endeavor to condense their statements as closely as practicable. This was followed by a summary of the treasurer's report, given by Mr. Jones, who stated that the expenditures from June 1, 1897 to June 1, 1898 had been \$2029.11, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$766.16; 137 new members had been added to the list; the total paid membership was given as 527, of which 26 were libraries; and the number of members in good standing was said to be the largest in the history of the association. The necrology included seven members—Josephine P. Cleveland, Mrs. Hannah R. Galliner, John S. Hayes, W. H. Lowdermilk, Helen Ware Rice, William Rice, and Justin Winsor. The report was referred to the finance committee, and F. P. Hill and Mrs. H. C. Wadleigh were named to act with W. E. Foster as an auditing committee on the report.

Mr. Dewey then spoke briefly on the part played by Justin Winsor in the development of American librarianship, and by silently rising, the assembly paid tribute to his memory.

The work accomplished during the year by the Publishing Section was summarized by Mr. Lane. Satisfactory progress was reported in the work of publishing and handling the printed catalog cards for current serials, prepared by the co-operation of the Harvard and Columbia University libraries, the Boston and New York public libraries, and the John Crerar Library of Chicago; the number of full subscriptions had exceeded expectations, although partial subscriptions had proved less in demand than had been expected, and it was confidently hoped that the business basis of the enterprise was now so firmly established that a reduction in the subscription price might soon be made. A new edition of the "List of subject headings" had been published; a list of French fiction by Mme. Sophie Cornu and William Beer had been issued in the "small series" of the A. L. A. annotated lists; the issue of printed cards for current books had been continued; and the work of gathering material for the "Portrait index" had gone steadily on. The "Annotated bibliography of American history" was reported as definitely under way, thanks to the generous contributions of time and labor from Mr. Larned, its editor, and of money for all compiling expenses from George Iles, without whose help the work could not have been undertaken. It was also announced that the supplement to the "A. L. A. catalog," 1893-1898, would be issued in the autumn by the New York State Library as one of its bulletins, of which a special edition would be prepared for the use of the Publishing Section. Much material for a new edition of the "A. L. A. index" had been collected, and a provisional list of books to be indexed had been prepared for submission to libraries with a view to co-operative work; and finally in its list of undertakings, the section had arranged for the publication of annotated printed cards, estimating current publications in the field of English history, to be edited by W. Dawson John-

ston, who had initiated the enterprise in 1896. The report, which was most gratifying in its record of valuable work accomplished and under way, was accompanied by printed balance sheets, showing the profit and loss on the various accounts carried by the section, which had been distributed for public consideration. It was received with general interest, and on motion of Mr. Elmdorf it was voted that an appropriation from the association treasury be again granted to the section to aid in its work.

The report of the co-operation committee had been printed in the advance pamphlet of papers and reports, so that it was not read; but the chairman, Mr. Andrews, summarized the main points. These were concerned chiefly with the record of co-operative effort abroad and at home, as instanced in the bibliographical gatherings of London, Brussels, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany, the interstate meeting at Evanston, Ill., and the other joint library meetings in this country; in co-operative bibliographical effort, as shown by the Publishing Section, by the various attempts toward a universal bibliography, and by the plans of the Royal Society; and in the undertaking of special co-operative work by the majority of the state library associations of the United States.

The report of the committee on public documents was read by R. R. Bowker, chairman. It reviewed the various attempts toward legislation on the subject, introduced in Congress within the year past, noted the administrative changes in the Document Office, and summarized the year's record in national and state bibliography. The matter of additional copyright depositories, originally brought before the committee by Mr. S. H. Ranck, and later revived by the California Library Association, was presented, but the suggestion was found impracticable, and further action upon it by the committee was deemed inadvisable. The report was accepted, and the three resolutions accompanying it were presented for discussion. These were: 1, that the A. L. A. urge upon Congress the passage of the supplementary bill S. B. 2842, improving methods of issuing government documents, or an equivalent measure; 2, that the association express to Congress its appreciation of recent developments assuring the Library of Congress rank among the national libraries of the world, that it request that the library be formally designated the National Library, and that it recommend permanence of method in administration and the transfer of the collection and cataloging of public documents to the National Library; and 3, that the association instruct the committee to inquire concerning and report at the next conference upon the collection and preservation of state publications. The resolutions were discussed by Messrs. Hayes, Hill, Larned, Elmdorf, Crunden, and others, and it was voted that their further consideration be made a special order of business for the next morning's session.

The committee on foreign documents, through C. H. Gould, chairman, reported progress in listing the publications of foreign

governments, and announced the forthcoming publication through the New York State Library of a list of French government publications, based on material collected in France by Mr. Andrews, and edited on behalf of the committee by Miss A. R. Hasse.

Mrs. S. C. Fairchild reported, as chairman of the committee on supplement to the "A. L. A. catalog," that work had been carried on, along the lines outlined at the Philadelphia meeting, upon a five-year supplement, covering books published during 1893-98. Small sub-committees of librarians and specialists had been formed for each important subject, each member of which examines each book on his subject and takes personal responsibility for his vote; "this will insure more thorough work than has ever before been secured in co-operative book selection." It is expected to issue the supplement in November, 1898, as a bulletin of the New York State Library, which undertakes its publication for the A. L. A. Publishing Section; in form the catalog will be a classed list and an author list, giving in the author list D. C. and E. C. numbers and the dictionary heading for each title.

"Branches and deliveries," by H. C. Wellman, "was the first of the series of special reports on the program, but owing to Mr. Wellman's absence, on account of illness, the report was not read but accepted as printed in the preliminary papers.

W. E. Foster's report on "Library buildings" having been printed in advance, was not read, but Mr. Foster announced that the report would be concluded by an exhibition of lantern slides at nine o'clock Wednesday evening. This report was a careful summary of recent tendencies in library architecture, which were found to be in the direction of a more complete co-operation between the architect and the librarian and an increasing emphasis upon broad competitive methods in the selection of plans. In addition to the lantern slides, presented later, Mr. Foster had prepared a fine collection of photographs and plans of notable library buildings of this and other countries, which was displayed in the galleries of the assembly hall, and repaid the most careful study.

The report on cataloging and classification, by Dr. G. E. Wire, had been printed in advance and was accepted without reading. It emphasized as most significant in this field the interest in classification recently aroused in England, and noted as the most important contributions to the literature of the subject made in many years the new edition of the "List of subject headings" and the Cutter three-place table prepared by Mrs. G. M. Jones.

Miss Hewins' report on "Children's rooms and reading" was accepted as printed in the preliminary papers; it contained an interesting table, giving a bird's-eye view of the work for children carried on by libraries throughout the country.

The report on "Gifts and bequests," by Miss E. P. Andrews, was presented by Miss Hewins. It showed that over \$2,500,000 had been given to libraries, besides buildings and land valued

at \$800,000, the most munificent gift being \$1,000,000 bestowed upon Columbia University by J. F. Loubat as a memorial endowment fund. In a brief discussion of the report Mrs. Sanders, of the Pawtucket (R. I.) Public Library, announced the recent gift to that library of a new building, to be erected by ex-Mayor W. F. Sayles, of Pawtucket, as a memorial to his wife.

The reports on "Library legislation and state aid," by Joseph Le Roy Harrison, and on "Open shelves," by John Thomson, were accepted as printed in the preliminary papers without reading. Mr. Harrison's report was a comprehensive survey of the library legislation of the year, arranged by geographical divisions, with subdivisions under states. Mr. Thomson, in his review of the free-access question, stated that the adoption of open shelves was growing steadily in favor, and that examples of reversion from open to closed shelves were very rare, and recommended that general and reference collections be conducted entirely on the free-access system, reserving closed shelves for special or valuable books.

The final subject on the morning's program, "Foreign notes on the 1898 conference," was passed over, in the absence of E. C. Richardson, and, after a few announcements by the secretary, adjournment was taken at 12.40 p.m.

The afternoon session was opened promptly at half-past two, half an hour ahead of time, and the special subject of the methods and work of the various library schools was taken up, each school being represented by a member of its faculty. The New York State Library School, as the pioneer and leader in the field, headed the list, and its special characteristics of high requirements, extended course, and demand for special fitness for library work in candidates, were presented by Mr. Dewey. Miss Plummer spoke for the Pratt Institute School, bringing out as distinctive features the stress laid upon personality of candidates, the practical experience afforded by the school's connection with a large general library, and the elective special course in advanced bibliography. The Drexel Institute School was described by Miss Kroeger, who gave as its basic plan the combination of instruction in technical library science, with instruction in the use of books. Miss Sharp's outline of the methods carried on by the University of Illinois Library School had appeared in the preliminary papers, so she briefly summarized the points there set forth, giving as special characteristics the fact that the school was one of the recognized schools of a state university, that its director was a full professor in the university, that it had university environment and assistant instruction from a university faculty, and that for the present its tuition was free. The New York State Summer School was described by Mrs. Fairchild as affording opportunity of instruction from a full and experienced faculty to those already in library work but desirous of increasing their efficiency. Miss L. E. Stearns spoke for the Wisconsin Summer School, organized by the generosity of Hon. J. H. Stout in 1895, by

means of which librarians of the small libraries scattered through the state and springing up in every little hamlet had been given at least an elementary knowledge of their work and had awakened to a realization of what their calling might become. W. I. Fletcher read his report on the Amherst Summer School, printed in the advance papers, and Dr. G. E. Wire briefly outlined the plan of the summer school recently opened under his direction at the Ohio State University. The training class of the Los Angeles Public Library was described by Mrs. H. C. Wadleigh, who emphasized its value in eliminating the element of "influence" from the library service and in keeping up the interest and enthusiasm of the staff.

"The influence of library schools in raising the grade of library work" was the subject of a short paper by Mr. Fletcher, who found that this influence was a levelling one, producing "not a dead level of conformity, but a very much alive level of attainment and usefulness."

There were three speakers on the topic "Elementary library classes for training assistants." Mr. J. F. Davies told of the work in this line carried on by him at the Butte Public Library, where necessity had proved the mother of invention; Miss Hewins spoke of the instruction given by the librarian and others of the staff to the attendants at the Hartford Public Library, and Miss E. C. Doren outlined the careful and broad course of instruction recently adopted for library employees at the Dayton Public Library.

"Summer library schools and classes" were discussed by Miss Harriet H. Stanley, who believed that the instruction thus afforded was of such practical value to librarians of small towns, to untrained assistants and to well-informed library workers without technical training that its place in a general system of library training must be regarded as assured.

The next topic consisted of answers to the rather overwhelming question, "Will the interests of the profession be best served by a few well-equipped schools with strong faculties at central points, or by a large number of smaller schools and classes scattered widely through the country?" The answers, which were almost briefer than the question, indicated a general opinion that both central schools and scattered classes were desirable and that no conflicting interests were to be feared. The speakers on the subject were S. H. Berry, W. I. Fletcher, Miss Anne Wallace, and W. H. Brett.

The summer school inaugurated by the Cleveland Public Library was then described by Mr. Brett, who believed that its results, in increasing the efficiency of the library force, would more than repay the instructors and members of the staff for the time and labor given to the work.

The last paper of the session was by Miss Edith Clarke, "The library of the library school an index to its work," in which she pointed out the importance of bibliographical knowledge in the equipment of the librarian, and the advantages possessed by library schools in which a fine working library made such

knowledge attainable. Announcement of the evening program was then made and adjournment was taken at half-past five, with the satisfactory sense that so far no left-over business had accumulated and that the program had been completed up to date.

The evening was full and varied, including two section meetings, a council meeting, and an excursion.

The Large Libraries Section, conducted by Mr. Brett and Dr. B. C. Steiner, met at the Kent at seven o'clock and held a successful hour's session. The special subject considered was the relation of branches to the central library and the various phases of branch work. Mr. Hensel, of the Columbus (O.) Public School Library, described the method of locating branch libraries in school buildings, successfully carried on in Columbus; Mr. Elmendorf spoke on the question, "Shall the library own or rent its branch buildings?" expressing the opinion that at first it was preferable to rent, until the advantages of the location and building had been manifested, but that for permanent occupancy ownership by the library was to be desired; and there was an animated general discussion upon the relative distances advisable between branch libraries and between the branches and the central library. The briskness of discussion and the general interest apparent at this meeting were no less characteristic of the meeting of the Elementary Section, which was held in the Waldmere assembly hall, under the effective direction of Miss Katharine Sharp. There were no papers, and no presentation of subjects by special speakers, but topics were brought forward and briefly outlined by Miss Sharp, and then subjected to a rapid cross-fire of question, comment, and answer. Details of the organization of small libraries, including the choice and purchase of books, the awakening of public interest, means of reducing circulation of third-rate fiction, the question of catalogs and essential points in routine work, were discussed in this fashion, and there was general regret that the hour given to the section could not have been extended to twice its length.

By quarter past eight business had been put aside and there began a general exodus toward the Kent House wharf, where lay the steamer *City of Chicago*, illuminated from bow to stern with Japanese lanterns and fairy lamps of all colors. Promptly at 8.30 the steamer left the wharf, heading up the lake for a short distance and then turning toward Celeron, "the Coney Island of Chautauqua." There was music and singing throughout the trip; as the steamer passed the Waldmere a salute of rockets and bombs was fired from the hotel pier, and the perfect evening gave a final charm to all. At Celeron theatre tickets were distributed and the A. L. A. was soon holding a special session in the summer theatre, where a program opened by the leading delineator of coon songs and ending with "the phantom bride, an act of wonderment," was received with general satisfaction. After that the clans wandered at will among the fascinations of the Ferris wheel, the bear-pit, the merry-go-round, and similar library

attractions, until at 10.45 the homeward trip was begun. A stop of half an hour was made at Greenhurst, which had been gayly decorated with lanterns in honor of the occasion, and it was long past midnight when the first day of the Chautauqua conference came actually to an end.

SECOND DAY.

The session of Wednesday morning was opened promptly at 9.35 by President Putnam, and the first order of business, being the deferred action in the public document resolutions, was at once brought up. Mr. Bowker reread the first resolution, urging upon Congress the passage of the supplementary bill, S. B. 2842, or an equivalent measure, looking to the reform of methods of issuing government documents, which was unanimously carried. The second resolution, regarding the Library of Congress, was discussed by Mr. Bowker, Mr. Hutcheson, and Mr. Ferrell, and, on request of Mr. Bowker, was referred to the council for such action during the year as they might see fit to take. The third resolution, concerning state publications, was adopted. The matter of additional copyright depositories was brought up by Mr. Bowker, and the committee's decision was accepted, although further action in the matter was suggested by Mr. Fletcher.

Dr. G. E. Wire presented the report of the Poole memorial committee, stating that the bronze bust of Dr. Poole had been completed and accepted, although its unveiling in the Newberry Library had not yet taken place. The report was accepted and the committee discharged.

A brief report for the committee on co-operation with the Library Department of the N. E. A. was made by J. C. Dana, who read the report to be submitted to the N. E. A. by the special joint committee on libraries and schools, of which he is chairman. It requested that the joint committee be continued and instructed along lines indicated, and that an appropriation of \$500 be granted it for purposes of investigation. Mr. Elmendorf spoke of the excellent work being done by the committee, calling attention to a thesis upon the subject of library co-operation with schools prepared by Miss Helen Chase of the Buffalo Normal School, for presentation at the convention of the N. E. A., and a letter was read by the president from S. S. Green, expressing his intention of representing library interests at the N. E. A. meeting. On motion of Mr. Fletcher it was voted that the report prepared by the joint committee of the N. E. A. had the hearty endorsement of the American Library Association.

After announcement that Saturday, July 9, would be devoted to a trip to Niagara Falls, the regular program was taken up, and the topic, "Library instruction by correspondence or through extension teaching," was briefly discussed by S. H. Berry, Mr. Dewey, and Miss Ahern. Miss Sharp's paper on "Instruction in library economy through university extension teaching" having been printed in advance, its main points were simply outlined by her; on

the subject "Library institutes on the plan of teachers' institutes" Miss Stearns and Miss Browning spoke briefly of the excellent results attained by this means in Wisconsin and Illinois; while another method of training was presented by Miss E. L. Foote in a paper on "Instruction of the local librarian by the organizer."

A three-minute recess was then announced, and at its expiration the conference gave a cordial welcome to Chancellor John H. Vincent, who was to explain to the American Library Association "The meaning of Chautauqua." Dr. Vincent's address will be long remembered as one of the most inspiring addresses ever made before the association. It was the impressive utterance of a man animated by a single enthusiasm and a lofty purpose, and it bore its hearers along with it, earnest and eagerly intent. Chautauqua, said Dr. Vincent, meant recreation, by giving change of occupation to all classes of people, rich and poor, simple and learned; it meant culture, disseminated among all the people, of all ages, in all spheres of life; it meant a deepening of the importance of the home as the great teaching agency of the people, and the co-operation of the home with the church, the public school, the college, the library, and all that makes for the education of the people; it meant systematic study and reading out of school; it meant the broadening of narrow horizons, the imparting of the college point of view to out-of-college people, and the paving of the way to the higher education; it meant the appreciation, circulation, and right use of books, the multiplication of private libraries and the enlargement of public libraries; while, last in the list but foremost in the meaning of Chautauqua, came the emphasis consistently laid upon the critical, literary, ethical, and devotional study of the Scriptures and the endeavor to make Chautauqua a true centre of the spiritual life. The address received an enthusiastic response, a feature of which was the "Chautauqua salute" of waving handkerchiefs, and in a few graceful words Mr. Putnam expressed to Dr. Vincent the thanks and appreciation of the association.

The regular program was then resumed, with Miss Hannah P. James in the chair, and, turning from the general to the specific, the next subject, "Specialization for libraries," was discussed, with particular reference to medicine and law, by Dr. Wire, whose main point was that to the library worker in a special field knowledge of the literature of his subject was of even more importance than technical library training.

"Special training for college librarians" was considered by G. T. Little and C. H. Gould, the former finding that much of the college librarian's fitness lay in his ability to steal and tinker—in other words, to use and adapt the needs and desires of the faculty and students in rounding out the college library; while two speakers, Miss Annie C. Moore, of Pratt Institute, and F. M. Crunden, presented the subject of "Special training for children's librarians." Miss Moore's paper was an excellent and careful outline of what such training should be, and a strong statement of the growing opportuni-

ties for children's work in libraries; while Mr. Crunden emphasized the special qualifications required in a children's librarian. There was a short discussion by Miss Hewins, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Moore, and Mr. Crunden.

The subject of "Apprenticeship as means of library training" was opened by Mr. Fletcher, whose short paper had been printed in the advance pamphlet. Mr. Thwaites followed, with a statement of the advantages and disadvantages of apprenticeship, recommending a combination of apprenticeship with library training as likely to produce the best results, while the "Need of apprenticeship for students" was again made clear in a capital short paper by Miss James. "Technical training and the personal element in library work" was the subject of a paper by Mrs. Laura Speck, of the St. Louis Public Library, read by Mr. Crunden, in which the latter element was found to be of prime importance. This closed the morning session, and the members dispersed at 12.55, to reassemble two hours later.

At the afternoon session, which began at 2.40, the subject of library training was reopened. In the absence of Dr. Billings his paper on "The field for those without special library training" was passed over, and Miss M. S. R. James described the usefulness of "Assistants' associations and clubs for self-improvement," as evidenced by the library assistants' association organized in England under the auspices of the L. A. U. K.

The subject of "Library examinations and credentials" was discussed, and on motion of Mr. Dewey it was voted that the executive board be requested to formulate a plan for the adoption of a system of library examinations and credentials which should give official recognition to those completing approved courses in library training.

"Library periodicals" were discussed by G. M. Jones, who spoke of the LIBRARY JOURNAL, *Public Libraries*, and *Library Notes*, as an indispensable part of library equipment; and by Miss T. L. Kelso, who dealt with library reports—which, as they appeared periodically, might, she thought, be considered as periodicals—condemning bare records of statistical details and urging the librarian, who should be at the centre of the intellectual life of his community, to make an effort to record, in these reports, the development of that intellectual life. There was a short discussion by Miss Hewins, Miss Ahern, Miss Haines, J. F. Davies, and F. M. Crunden, and then the value of organized library effort was considered in a paper by Mr. Jones on "State and local clubs and associations," and one by W. H. Tillinghast on "The field of work of state and local clubs."

The rest of the afternoon was devoted to the consideration of methods of instruction of readers in the use of books and libraries. G. T. Little, C. H. Gould, and M. D. Bisbee, of Dartmouth, spoke of special college courses in bibliography; J. F. Davies described library lectures and talks given for the benefit of the public; and Mr. Charles Davidson, of the University of

New York, spoke on the "Use and abuse of aid in research."

"Instruction in the use of reference books and libraries" was explained as carried on in elementary schools, by S. H. Berry. The same work in connection with high schools was described by Miss Anne S. Ames and Miss Josephine Rathbone. The instruction described by Miss Ames was based on four definite lines—lectures on books and reading, reading lists in connection with class work, current events by discussions and bulletins, and the regular duties of a reference librarian; its details and results were admirably outlined, and the speaker's graceful delivery made the address especially notable. Miss Rathbone's paper was an excellent comparative statement of work in this direction, based on information received from about 30 high schools, and amplified by an interesting account of the instruction on these lines carried on by the Pratt Institute High School of Brooklyn; the conclusion reached was that high school instruction in the use of books was constantly increasing, and that its value was each year receiving fuller recognition from teachers. Instruction in the elementary use of books, as given to college students by the college librarian, was described by G. T. Little, and this closed the afternoon session, Mr. G. W. Cole's paper on "Instruction in books for the general public" being passed over in his absence.

The evening was given up to the garden party tendered to the A. L. A. by Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Proudfit at their beautiful home, Shady-side, not far from the two Lakewood hotels. The night was beautiful, and the spacious grounds, hung with 2000 Japanese lanterns and thronged with guests, presented a charming scene. The visitors were received by Mr. and Mrs. Proudfit, Miss Hazeltine, and Mr. Putnam; after the greetings were concluded there was music and singing, refreshments were served throughout the evening, and nothing was omitted that could have added to the charming hospitality so graciously extended.

THIRD DAY.

On Thursday morning the association, like ancient Gaul, was divided into three parts. The College and Reference Section met in the Waldmere, where an excellent program was carried through; the State Library Section held a capital small meeting in one of the Waldmere parlors, and the Large Libraries Section continued its session in the Kent with unabated attendance and interest. It is impossible, within present limits, to even fairly summarize this triple program, the only demerit of which lay in the material limitations that made it impossible for any one to be in more than one place at a time. In all three sections discussion was brisk, and animation and interest characterized the proceedings.

The College Section, conducted by G. W. Harris, with Mr. Gould as secretary, opened with the reading of a scholarly paper on "American libraries and the study of ancient mss.," prepared by E. C. Richardson, who was

unable to be present; Mr. Baker, of Columbia, had sent a paper on "Relation of seminary and department libraries to the general university library," and Dr. Adler one on "Relations between the library and the publication department of a university." W. J. James, of Wesleyan University, treated the question "What proportion of its funds is a college library justified in devoting to current periodicals?" in a careful and informing paper, and C. W. Andrews spoke interestingly of the "Use made of the printed catalog cards for articles in current periodicals." All these subjects afforded material for discussion that branched off into many byways of classification and library administration. A nominating committee was appointed to submit at the next session names for a committee on organization that should have charge of the section for the next year, and it was the general opinion that two years' experience with this section had proved its practical value in meeting needs that a general program could not so fully recognize.

The Large Libraries Section, with Mr. Thomson in the chair and Dr. Steiner as secretary, continued the discussion of problems in branch work. Arthur E. Bostwick spoke on the question "How can the central and branch work best be co-ordinated?" Mr. Thomson discussed "Interchangeability of books between centre and branches and the issuance of borrowers' cards," James Bain read a paper on "What books should be bought for branches?" and the methods of selection of books for branches was the subject of general discussion. The classification of books for branches, questions regarding branch cataloging, repairing, etc., methods of managing branch and central accounts, details of staff organization and management, and the relative advantages of branches and delivery stations, were among the subjects presented by Miss Gratia Countryman, W. R. Watson, Dr. Hosmer, and others, and each topic evoked general comment and debate. Here, too, it was the general opinion that the section meeting met special needs as no general program could do, and that the Large Libraries Section in particular had fully proved its claim to permanence.

In the State Library Section the same interest prevailed, although naturally the meeting was a smaller one. Johnson Brigham, state librarian of Iowa, acted as chairman. The work of state library commissions, of travelling libraries, and the work of the state library in the collection and distribution of documents and the fostering of library interests in the state, were among the subjects informally discussed, a committee of three, consisting of W. E. Henry, C. B. Galbraith, and A. H. Chase, being appointed to confer with other state librarians concerning the exchange and indexing of state documents.

The various section meetings closed before noon, for the trip to the Chautauqua Assembly was to be made at one o'clock. It was an hour later when the steamer turned alongside the Chautauqua wharf, greeted by waving handkerchiefs and the Chautauqua chimes. Then came

the walk to the great auditorium, the wonderful acoustic properties of which were an astonishment to all, and here the A. L. A. was welcomed by Dr. George Vincent, son of the chancellor, and received a greeting that will long be remembered. This was the singing by the Chautauqua choir, of about 100 voices, which, under the leadership of Professor Palmer, gave first the aria "Honor the brave," from Gounod's "Faust," and then a verse of "Dixie," followed by a verse of "Yankee Doodle"—or "Dixie Doodle," as it was announced. Then together choir and audience sang "America," and then, after a moment's pause for the return to earth again, the regular program for the afternoon was taken up. Dr. R. G. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, was the first speaker, and his address on "The many-sidedness of university extension" was heard with deep interest. Eloquent and dignified, it presented the true meaning of the phrase "university extension" with a force and earnestness that were illuminating. Dr. Moulton traced the development of the university extension spirit from the Middle Ages, when the great universities of Paris, Bologna, and Oxford were the sole centres of the intellectual life of whole countries, to the present day, when libraries, museums, concerts, art galleries, schools, and colleges, are all factors in the one great movement—the bringing of the joys and solemnities of the intellectual life to all ranks of men and all periods of life.

Barr Ferree, president of the Department of Architecture of the Brooklyn Institute, followed with a description of the growth and activities of the Brooklyn Institute; Dr. H. M. Leipziger spoke earnestly of the remarkable work done through the free lectures and classes conducted by the board of education of New York City; Rev. J. H. McMahon, director of the Cathedral Library of New York City, gave an address on "Yellow journalism and newspaper reading," urging librarians, as guardians of public reading, to use every effort to reduce the demand for and reading of newspapers that sought only to gratify the sensational and depraved tastes that they themselves created and fostered; and F. M. Crunden outlined, as one of the hopes of the future, "The endowed newspaper as an educational institution," emphasizing the great opportunities for enlightenment and public good that such an enterprise would find opening before it. Adjournment was taken at 4.50, leaving about an hour for the exploration of the Chautauqua grounds, and the homeward sail was welcomed as the second rest in a busy and interesting day.

In the evening joint sessions of the College and Reference Section and the Trustees Section were held. The former met at 8.15 in the Waldmere assembly hall, with W. E. Foster in the chair. "Advances in methods of assistance to readers" was the subject of an interesting talk by W. H. Brett, who described the many ways in which the modern library endeavors to anticipate public desires and meet readers more than half-way. C. W. Andrews spoke of the co-operative catalog undertaken by the Royal

Society, and details of the enterprise were discussed by Messrs. Lane, Andrews, Biscoe, and Gould. The nominating committee appointed at the previous session submitted the names of W. C. Lane, C. W. Andrews, and Miss Olive Jones, as an organizing committee to be charged with the direction of the section for a year. The report was accepted and the committee named was appointed. A paper by Willard Austen, of Cornell, on "Dependence of reference departments on cataloging and classification departments" was read by W. J. James, in the absence of Mr. Austen; and W. C. Lane described the printed catalog cards for current serials, issued by the A. L. A. Publishing Section, and spoke on problems of classification as found in college libraries, with special reference to the reclassification now in progress at Harvard. This aroused an interesting discussion, and it developed, on a show of hands, that 10 of the libraries represented at the meeting would welcome some classification other than the D. C. or E. C., while six, which had been using D. C. or E. C., expressed full satisfaction with those systems. In the absence of S. S. Green, his paper on "Inter-library loans in reference work" was read by A. S. Root, and after a brisk discussion, participated in by Messrs. Foster, James, Hosmer, Hansen, and Beer, adjournment was taken at 9.50.

The Trustees' Section, with Dr. H. M. Leipziger as chairman, and Miss Merica Hoagland as secretary, held a capital meeting in one of the Waldmere parlors, which was crowded to its full capacity, with an overflow in the hall and on the piazza. For this section no special papers or speakers were assigned, but a full list of topics had been prepared, which were discussed *viva voce*. There was no need to incite discussion; as soon as one speaker had subsided another had risen, while the fact that the librarians present considerably outnumbered the trustees gave special prominence to topics of administration, book selection, and the relations of the librarian to the board, minimizing matters of library legislation and endowment. A resolution was passed providing that the A. L. A. be requested, before the next conference, to issue a circular letter addressed to library trustees, urging trustees to send librarians as delegates to the A. L. A. conferences, such attendance being regarded as part of the librarian's regular duties. It was past 10 o'clock when the meeting broke up and the members dispersed, some to join in the dancing at the Kent, others to attend the Story-telling Section organized on the Waldmere verandas, which held a session extending into Friday morning.

FOURTH DAY.

Friday morning's session was called to order by President Putnam promptly at 9.35, and the report of the committee on library editions of popular books, deferred from Tuesday, was made by Mr. Montgomery. It was brief, simply stating that either some practical work should be referred to the committee, or that the committee should be discontinued, and suggesting that the only means of testing the demand for

"library editions" lay in choosing a book on which the experiment should be tried and assuring a sufficient library demand for that book to justify a publisher in reprinting it. It was suggested that the subject be transferred to the co-operation committee for further consideration and report. Miss Hannah P. James asked that a step in the direction outlined be taken in regard to the *Youth's Companion*, and that the A. L. A. formally request the publishers of that periodical to reduce its size one-half and print on better paper. After a short discussion, it was voted that the association direct the co-operation committee to prepare a statement to publishers, pointing out the advantage of adopting a small size for periodicals, and that this statement be sent to a list of representative periodicals as well as to the *Youth's Companion*.

The reports of the auditing and finance committees were read and accepted, and a letter from Dr. Billings was read by the president, requesting that the A. L. A. co-operate with the Royal Society in the preparation of its international catalog of scientific literature, and suggesting that the association should be represented at the coming conference on the subject to be held in London in July. Dr. Friedenwald, of the Library of Congress, said that the Department of State had already appointed Professor Langley and Dr. Adler, of the Smithsonian Institution, as delegates from the United States to that conference, and the matter was referred to the co-operation committee for a report later in the day.

F. A. Hutchins then presented his report on travelling libraries, which was a "report of progress" in the best sense of the term. It showed that the number of travelling libraries in use had increased from 929 in May, 1897, to 1657 in May, 1898, the number of books for the same period having increased from 47,171 to 73,558; that the system now existed in 20 states, and that Alabama, Arkansas, Washington, California, Oregon, and British Columbia were among the names soon to be added to the list, while the enthusiasm and energy with which the works had been taken up by women's clubs throughout the country gave promise of its rapid enlargement and extension.

"Books for the blind" aroused one of the most interesting discussions of the conference. It was opened by H. M. Utley, who summarized the main points of his paper, which had been printed in advance, and supplemented his remarks by an exhibit of books in Braille, New York point and raised letter, which were handed about for examination. Mr. Hutcherson described the work carried on by the Congressional Library, where readings are given for the blind, and where it is hoped in time to gather a complete collection of books for the blind; Dr. Steiner spoke of the recent addition of such a department to the Enoch Pratt Free Library; Mr. Eastman told of the Free Circulating Library for the Blind in New York City; Mrs. Fairchild announced that the New York State Library had begun similar work and planned to send books to blind readers throughout the state; and Miss Hewins spoke of the

practical aid given in this direction by the Perkins Institution for the Blind in Boston.

"The responsibility of librarians for warning the public against untrustworthy books" was treated in papers by Mr. Utley and Mr. Larned (the latter read by Mr. Crunden), both of whom were agreed that such a responsibility could not fairly be added to the burdens already borne by the librarian. It was pointed out, however, that if the word "untrustworthy" were replaced by "undesirable" the case was altered, and the library by a policy of exclusion might well protect its public from the weak, the silly, and the sensational; while the "evaluation" plans of Mr. Iles and his co-workers promised a solution of some of the difficulties regarding "untrustworthy" literature. Closely related to the discussion evoked by this subject was the next topic, "The function of the library as a bookstore," on which Mr. Dewey spoke in advocacy of the merging of bookstore into library, the latter becoming not only a centre for the use of books but the medium for the private bookbuying of a community; while Miss Kelso urged the harmonious co-existence of both bookstore and library, pointing out that the library should increase private book-owning and not, as was too often the case, tend to do away with the ownership of books. W. H. Tillinghast's paper on "Encouragement of private bookbuying," which followed, was in line with Miss Kelso's opinion, and a lively discussion ensued, the result of which, despite a second plea from Mr. Dewey, seemed to show that librarians had as yet no desire to add bookselling to their other duties, and that the encouragement of local bookselling was regarded as most desirable.

In the absence of Dr. Cyrus Adler his paper on "Museums" was read by Dr. Friedenwald; Prof. W. G. Ward, of Syracuse University, spoke on "Pictures as the colleagues of books," and at 12.35 the meeting adjourned for a group photograph, which, with special appropriateness, was taken under the chestnut tree on the sloping lawn of the Waldmere.

The session of Friday afternoon was called to order at three o'clock, and after a few announcements the amendment to the constitution enlarging the A. L. A. council, first presented at the Philadelphia conference, was taken up. This was discussed by Messrs. Hill, Crunden, Carr, Dewey, and Elmendorf, and on motion of Mr. Thomson it was referred to a special committee, which was appointed by the chair, as follows: F. M. Crunden, W. H. Brett, R. R. Bowker, Miss M. W. Plummer, and Thorvald Solberg. Mr. Dana introduced a resolution authorizing the president to appoint a committee of five to prepare a revision of the constitution and to print a preliminary report on the subject at least three months prior to the next conference, this report to be sent to each member of the association. This was passed after short discussion by Messrs. Utley, Hayes, Dana, and Crunden, and it was also voted that the amendment regarding the council be referred to this committee. The chair appointed as the constitutional revision committee F. M. Crunden,

W. H. Brett, R. R. Bowker, Miss M. W. Plummer, and Thorvald Solberg.

Mr. Andrews reported for the co-operation committee regarding Dr. Billings' suggestion as to the Royal Society catalog, and recommended that a committee of three be appointed to consult with the Smithsonian Institution and to urge upon Congress, in behalf of the A. L. A., the importance of aiding the Institution in its work. The report was accepted.

Announcement was made that the voting for officers would be conducted by means of a voting machine, tendered for the occasion by the United States Voting Machine Co. of Jamestown, and that the polls would be open from 3.15 to 4.30 and from 8 to 10 p.m., the lists of nominees being posted in the lobby and assembly room. Messrs. Montgomery, Steiner, and Wing were appointed tellers, a check list of members entitled to vote having been prepared for their use.

A cordial invitation to the Buffalo Library was given to all intending to take the Niagara trip by Mr. Elmendorf, and the place of next meeting was then introduced, Mr. Dewey moving that the invitation to Atlanta, extended at the Philadelphia meeting, be accepted. This was a foregone conclusion, and the motion was received with hearty applause, which continued when Miss Anne Wallace rose to again urge the claims of the south, that she had so effectively presented a year before. She suggested May as the best time for the Atlanta meeting, outlined alluring post-conference journeys to Chickamauga and Tolula Falls, and promised the A. L. A. a true southern welcome, accompanied, perhaps, by a "sure enough" coon dance and a barbecue. A telegram was read from Mrs. Lowe, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, adding the invitation of the women's clubs of Georgia to that already extended by the authorities of Atlanta, and the resolution to meet at Atlanta in 1899 was carried by a unanimous vote. An invitation to Montreal for 1900 was presented by C. H. Gould, and Mr. Crunden read an invitation from the authorities of the Trans-Mississippi Exposition, to be held at Omaha in September, asking that the A. L. A. be represented at the library congress to be held under its auspices.

The report of the committee on resolutions, expressing the indebtedness of the A. L. A. to Miss Hazeltine, the local committees, and all whose thoughtfulness and hospitality had made the conference so delightful, was read by Dr. Hosmer and adopted by a rising vote, Mr. Eleazer Green, of the Prendergast Library, responding with a few graceful words; and President Putnam presented from the executive board a resolution electing Dr. John H. Vincent an honorary member of the A. L. A., which was unanimously adopted.

Much business was crowded into the scant hour remaining. John Thomson spoke of the co-operative fiction index begun by the Philadelphia Free Library,* and asked assistance in carrying it out; Dr. G. M. Gould read a paper

on "The union of medical and public libraries," and presented a resolution urging, in the name of the A. L. A., the formation of medical departments upon public libraries, which was referred to the executive board with power to act; and Mrs. H. A. Davidson spoke on the "Special needs of study clubs" and how they should be met by libraries.

Then followed a hurried exodus to the trolley cars in waiting beyond the Waldmere, and a delightful five-mile trip to Jamestown, where after a spin through the town the A. L. A. was welcomed to the Prendergast Library. A reception was held on the lawn surrounding the pretty building, refreshments were served, and the library was soon overflowing with interested guests, who admired the attractive children's room, enjoyed the art collection, and appreciated the evidences of good taste and good management apparent on all sides.

It was seven o'clock before the homeward trip was accomplished, and after a late supper the final business of the conference was taken up. This consisted of a short session of the Elementary Section, which began at 8.20 and continued until 9 o'clock, and the exhibition, from 9 until 10, of the lantern slides of library buildings, which in the absence of Mr. Foster was conducted by S. H. Berry. The views shown included ground plans, interiors and exteriors of well-known American libraries, and a few European views, among which the British Museum received a cordial welcome. When the last slide had disappeared the lights were turned on and the election returns were announced as follows: *President*, William C. Lane; *Secretary*, Henry J. Carr; *Treasurer*, Gardner M. Jones; *Recorder*, Helen E. Haines; *Vice-presidents*, Clement W. Andrews, Katharine L. Sharp, John Thomson; *A. L. A. Council*, Hannah P. James, J. N. Larned, F. M. Crunden; *Trustees of Endowment Fund*, C. C. Soule. This closed the last general session of the conference; in a few minutes the floor had been closed for dancing, and it was again past midnight before the activities of the A. L. A. were quenched.

CONCLUSION.

Only the briefest summary of the last days of the conference may here be given, but it must at least be said that these days were the crown of all, and brought refreshment and new strength to many tired out with the rush and pressure of the busy week.

Saturday, July 9, was spent at Niagara, the party leaving Lakewood at 8.15 a.m. and returning at midnight. The International Hotel served as headquarters, and here at noon the visitors were welcomed by Mr. Welch, commissioner of the Niagara National Park. The Canadian and American falls, the whirlpool, the rapids, and the trip to Lewiston, were seen in part or in full; many also spent a few pleasant moments at the Niagara Public Library, to which invitations had been extended by Mrs. Barnum, the librarian, and a number accepted the hospitality of the Buffalo Library, examining with interest and appreciation the large developments there that have made the library

*See L. J., June, p. 241.

a central factor in the city's life. The final public announcements of the conference were made during dinner that evening at the International Hotel, when invitations from the mayor and municipality of Niagara Falls were read, cordially urging that the conference of 1900 be held at Niagara. President Putnam also announced a change in the constitutional revision committee, stating that Mr. Dana, who had moved the appointment of the committee, had been omitted from it at his own request, but that as it was hoped he might be induced to serve, and as Mr. Brett had requested to be relieved from such service, the name of J. C. Dana had been substituted for that of W. H. Brett. With a few last words of thanks to the friends whose efforts had added so much to the pleasure of the day, the formalities ended, and the quiet of the homeward trip to Lakewood was broken only by the farewell given at Buffalo to President Putnam, which, sincere as it was, expressed but a tithe of the admiration and respect felt by all for the man to whose dignity, courtesy, and tact the success of the Chautauqua conference was directly due.

Sunday was a day of rest and quiet enjoyment, broken by a succession of departures, and by Monday evening but a small body of fortunate ones were left to enjoy the vacation time of the post-conference rest-week, which was the peaceful finish of the Chautauqua meeting.

Of the conference as a whole, a few words are yet to be said. The registered attendance was 493, which broke all records, the largest previous attendance having been 369, at the Cleveland meeting; a crowded program was carried through with enthusiasm and an unexpected degree of success; the value of section meetings as a permanent feature of the conferences was thoroughly manifested, and the advantages of a rural meeting-place were emphasized. When to the characteristics of unprecedented attendance and activity are added perfect weather, a charming meeting-place, admirable local arrangements, and the fact that two holidays made hard work easier, it will be seen that the Chautauqua conference set a standard of success that will not easily be attained again.

H. E. H.

SPECIAL EXHIBITS.

ONE of the most helpful features of the Chautauqua meeting was the exhibit of library devices, appliances, and supplies, arranged in part in the Lakewood Chapel and in part in the Waldmere. Among the libraries specially represented were the Aguilar and the Pratt Institute, both of which sent large collections of picture bulletins, etc., chiefly illustrating work with children, the New York State Library School, the Boston Public Library, and the Free Library of Philadelphia. The collection of photographs and plans of library buildings, prepared by Mr. Foster, and the collection illustrating library work with children sent by Miss Hewins, attracted wide interest; and the trade exhibit was the fullest and most varied yet made at a conference.

TRANSACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1897-98.

A MEETING of the executive board was held at the Waldmere, Lakewood, N. Y., on July 4. Present: Messrs. Putnam, Dewey, Jones, Crunden, Miss James, Miss Haines.

The following committee on resolutions was appointed: J. N. Larned, C. H. Gould, J. K. Hosmer, Miss M. W. Plummer, Miss Anne Wallace. Later, owing to departure of Mr. Larned, Mr. W. C. Lane was appointed to the committee.

The following persons not engaged in library work were elected members, on nomination of Mr. Jones, the treasurer: Mary Stone Hosford, Haverhill, Mass.; Nellie Wadley, Sand Hills, Augusta, Ga.

Mr. Jones reported 137 new members since the Philadelphia meeting, and that there were more members in good standing present than ever before. The subject of reducing the size of the proceedings of the present conference was brought up, and it was Voted, That the papers and proceedings of this conference, as printed, should be kept within 200 pages, and the recorder was authorized so to omit and abridge papers and proceedings as to accomplish this.

On motion of Mr. Dewey it was Voted, That the entire stock of old proceedings be turned over to the Publishing Section, which shall hereafter have charge of the publication, distribution, and sale of all proceedings, the editing to remain with the recorder and the printing with the LIBRARY JOURNAL.

On July 6, 7, and 8 meetings were held, the full board being in attendance, as follows: Messrs. Putnam, Dewey, Jones, Brett, Hayes, Crunden, Miss James, Miss Haines.

The following persons not connected with library work were accepted as members, on motion of Mr. Jones: H. J. Brown, with B. F. Stevens, London; Edna D. Bullock, Lincoln, Neb.; Mrs. J. B. Case, Wichita Grove, Mo.; Lydia F. Draper, Milton, Mass.; Mrs. C. R. Edwards, Phila.; E. M. Fairchild, Albany, N. Y.; F. W. Garrison, with Houghton, Mifflin & Co.; Marion Gunnison, Erie, Pa.; E. G. Lemcke; W. McCaine, St. Paul, Minn.; Eliza Morse, Eaton, N. Y.; Adeline Olcott, Oshkosh, Wis.; Geo. B. Rogers, of Cumulative Index, Cleveland, O.; Fannie Utley and Jennie Utley, Detroit; Mrs. A. W. Whelpley, Cincinnati; Theodore Schulte, with Am. Baptist Pub. Soc.

Amendments to the constitution defining the duties of president and secretary, specifying procedure in case of vacancy in the presidency, and limiting the voting privilege to members whose membership should have been of one year's duration, were submitted and discussed, these being finally referred for consideration and report to the constitutional revision committee appointed at the last session of the conference.

The last meeting of the outgoing board was held on July 10, to consider the resolution presented at Friday's session by Dr. G. M. Gould and referred to the board for action. There were present Messrs. Dewey, Jones, Crunden, Brett, Miss James, Miss Haines. The resolu-

tion, which was adopted by a unanimous vote, is as follows:

"Whereas, The public library should be the means of stimulating all neighborhood intellectual and scientific progress, and of representing the combined helpful forces, ethical, mental, and sanitary, furthering the well-being of the entire community, it is therefore

"Resolved, That in the opinion of the American Library Association it is both possible and advisable in the interests of the library, the profession, and the community, that public libraries should have medical departments, and that physicians and medical societies should be cordially invited to co-operate with the librarians and trustees of public libraries in establishing and maintaining such medical departments."

TRANSACTION OF EXECUTIVE BOARD, 1898-99

A MEETING of the executive board of 1898-99 was held at Lakewood, N. Y., at 3.25 p.m., July 10. Present: Messrs. Lane, Carr, Jones, Andrews, Thomson; Miss Haines.

It was Voted, That the edition of the conference proceedings of 1898 be made 1250 copies.

Plans for the Atlanta meeting were briefly discussed, and it was Voted, That the Atlanta conference be held on a date between the 15th of April and the 10th of May, 1899. Miss Anne Wallace was appointed chairman of the local committee on the Atlanta conference.

Appointments of committees for 1898-99 were taken up. The finance committee, consisting of J. L. Whitney, W. E. Foster, and C. K. Bolton, was continued.

The co-operation committee was appointed as follows: T. L. Montgomery, J. G. Barnwell, Miss A. B. Kroeger, Thorvald Solberg, F. H. Parsons.

On the public documents committee, R. R. Bowker, chairman, and Miss A. R. Hasse, were appointed, and the chairman was directed to appoint other members, raising the number of the committee to five, if so desired.

The foreign documents committee, consisting of C. H. Gould, C. W. Andrews, L. B. Gilmore, and James Bain, Jr., was continued.

The committee on co-operation with the Library Department of the N. E. A. was appointed as follows: J. C. Dana, Melvil Dewey, Miss L. E. Stearns.

The committee on library editions of popular books was discontinued, the subject having been transferred to the co-operation committee for consideration and report.

The committee on supplement to the "A. L. A. catalog" was continued.

It was Voted, That a meeting of the executive board be held on or about Thanksgiving, preferably in Boston.

Adjourned. HENRY J. CARR, *Secretary*.

A. L. A. HANDBOOK.

A SPECIAL edition of the "A. L. A. handbook," dated June, 1898, was prepared for the Chautauqua conference, and mailed to members in advance of the meeting. The membership list, printed in the previous edition, was omitted on account of necessity of revision.

State Library Commissions.

CONNECTICUT F. P. L. COMMITTEE: Caroline M. Hewins, secretary, Public Library, Hartford, Ct.

GEORGIA STATE L. COMMISSION.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE L. COMMISSION: Miss E. P. Sohler, secretary, Beverly.

NEW HAMPSHIRE STATE L. COMMISSION: J. H. Whittier, secretary, East Rochester.

NEW YORK: Public Libraries Division, State University, Melvil Dewey, director, Albany.

OHIO STATE L. COMMISSION: C. B. Galbreath, secretary, State Library, Columbus.

THE Ohio Library Commission has undertaken the collection of literature to be forwarded to the Ohio soldiers in camp. A circular letter has been prepared and sent to mayors of the cities and villages of the state asking their aid in securing contributions. The books will be sent in travelling library boxes to the various regiments.

VERMONT LIBRARY COMMISSION: Miss M. L. Titcomb, secretary, Public Library, Rutland.

WISCONSIN F. L. COMMISSION: F. A. Hutchins, secretary, Madison; Miss L. E. Stearns, librarian, Milwaukee.

Library Schools and Training Classes.

DREXEL INSTITUTE LIBRARY CLASS.

THE commencement exercises of the Drexel Institute were held on June 14, when certificates were awarded to the following graduates of the library class: Helen M. Bunting, Eliza P. Carey, Emily R. Edsall, Bertha B. Faulds, Helen G. Harjes, Louise A. Hodge, Florence B. Kane, Amy Keith, Theodora C. Knauff, Eveline C. Lyon, Grace D. Rose, Grace E. Shultz, Emma C. Wells, Cornelia C. White.

NEW YORK STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

NOTES AND NEWS.

MISS ADELAIDE R. HASSE, of the New York Public Library, by invitation, gave two exceedingly valuable lectures as an introduction to the study of government publications. They certainly convinced us that the subject both requires and merits long and serious study.

We have enjoyed, also, this month a helpful talk on the Carnegie Library of Braddock, Pa., by Miss Helen Sperry, a graduate of the school, class of '94.

The last two sessions of the Round Table consisted of a debate on "Access to shelves," led by five members of the junior class, the rest of the class and the students of the summer session joining in the discussion. Miss Rombauer presented the familiar arguments in favor of no access to regular shelves for any type of library. Mr. Winsor advocated access in college libraries, no access in public libraries. Miss Wood pictured the charms of the open-shelf room in the Brooklyn and Buffalo libraries. Mr. Shaw threw down all the bars except for fiction in the public library. Miss Windeyer tried to make us believe that free access in all types of libra-

ries is not only ideal but practicable. At the close of the discussion there seemed to be an almost unanimous sentiment in favor of absolutely free access in the college library, in the small or medium-sized library, and in the branches of a large city library, and in favor of the open-shelf room for the main building of a large city library.

The following subject was assigned to the senior class for library seminar: What are at the present time the most vital questions in library work? After two months' consideration and an hour's discussion we agreed on: 1. Access to the shelves; 2. Work for children; 3. Selection of books, especially fiction; 4. Training library assistants; 5. Divorce of the public library from politics.

Mr. F. W. Faxon's collection of "fad" periodicals has been on exhibition here for two weeks and has been much appreciated.

Examination week was ushered in by a baseball game, won by the men of the library school against the University Cycle Club.

We have been interested in some experiments made by Miss Mary E. Hawley, of the state library, to find a process of reproducing important book or magazine illustrations. She finds that a paper negative can be made from any picture, provided no printing is on its back, by placing sensitive paper under it and allowing sufficient exposure to the sun. Utility clips are used to attach the paper. From this paper negative as beautiful positives can be made as from an ordinary negative glass. This process makes it possible for any library to duplicate pictures for its own use and to facilitate the copying, by any who may desire, of pictures not otherwise available.

SALOME CUTLER FAIRCHILD.

ILLINOIS STATE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

GRADUATES.

Degree of B.L.S.

Grace Osborne Edwards (A.B. Wellesley).
Thesis: Library bulletins.

Bibliography: Reading list on History of Illinois, 1673-1861.

*Certificate.**

Louise Beerstecher Krause.

Thesis: American publishers' series.

Bibliography: Reading list on Library architecture.

KATHARINE L. SHARP, *Director*.

PRATT INSTITUTE LIBRARY SCHOOL.

THE graduation of the class of 1897-98 took place on June 17, in connection with the commencement exercises of the institute. The full number, 20, that entered in October, was graduated, the list of students being as follows: Elsie Adams, Edith P. Buckman, Sara Coit Day, Harriet A. Gooch, Harriet E. Hassler, Louise G. Hinsdale, Annie K. G. Hopkins, Anna G. Hubbard, Susan A. Hutchinson, Harriet McCarty, W. W. Nutting, Mary C. Parker, Ella G. Parmele, Julia T. Rankin, Alice E. Sanborn, Spencer Cone Smith, Elizabeth Stevens, Emily Turner, Lucy B. Wadhams, Mary Williams.

* Not eligible to degree because of change in entrance requirements at time of transfer of the school in 1897.

Reviews.

AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. List of subject headings for use in dictionary catalogs; prepared by a committee of the American Library Association. Second edition, revised, with an appendix containing hints on subject cataloging and schemes for subheads under countries and other subjects. [Boston.] Published for the A. L. A. Publishing Section by the Library Bureau, 1898. 64+206 p. O. \$2.

The committee in charge of the revision of this work consisted of Mr. Jones, Mr. Cutter, and Miss Edith D. Fuller, and the gift of time and labor that they have so freely given should have sincere appreciation. There has not appeared in many years so valuable a "library tool" as the "List of subject headings," and the rapidity with which the first edition was exhausted proved how general was the need of such a guide. In its second edition the "List" has become one of the permanent and indispensable items of the librarian's equipment. A few corrections have been made and some changes and additions have been incorporated in the subject-headings according to suggestions of catalogers, but the infrequency of these changes, together with the fact that the list has been submitted to general and critical examination, prove how admirably the original work was executed. Besides Mr. Cutter's brief and lucid "Hints on subject cataloging in dictionary style," the appendix outlines several schemes of greater or less fulness for the arrangement of such special classes as countries and states, cities, the Bible, Shakespeare, and language, and suggests country and language divisions for literature. These add much to the usefulness of the manual, especially for smaller libraries. The "List" has been stereotyped, so that the present edition will be the standard one for many years, and both the Publishing Section and the A. L. A. are to be congratulated upon this important addition to library literature.

PLUMMER, Mary Wright. Hints to small libraries. 2d ed., revised and enlarged. N. Y., Truslove & Combs, 1898. 68 p. O. 50c.

The practical usefulness of Miss Plummer's little manual finds pleasant witness in the issue of this second edition. In its new form the "Hints" cover 68 pages, instead of the 56 of the first edition, the chief additions being an outline of the Expansive Classification, supplied by Mr. Cutter, the inclusion of the Browne charging system in the chapter on charging systems, illustrations of magazine racks, the list of 50 reference-books, prepared for the A. L. A. Conference of 1897 by Miss Woodruff, a short list of books useful in the selection of children's reading, and a revision and extension of the list of library tools. All these additions are directly helpful, and in reissuing the manual in its present form Miss Plummer has performed a

real service to the library profession. The book is neatly bound in gray cloth—an improvement over the previous board covers—and head and tail pieces have been omitted. Typographically, one or two slight slips in revision are apparent, and Mr. Cutter's address is wrongly given on p. 68—an error perpetuated from the first edition.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

HASSE, Adelaide R. The nation's records (*In Forum*, July, 1898, p. 598-602.)

A summary of the methods of our own government regarding the care of its printed records, as contrasted with those of other nations. The chaotic condition of our public documents and the lack of official guides are condemned, and it is pointed out that while Great Britain, France, Holland, and other countries "have learned the wisdom of jealously caring for their official literature, the United States has not only failed to profit by their example but has indifferently allowed year after year to pass by without taking any steps to protect her national archives from the ravages of time and vandals."

Medical Libraries for May is a "souvenir number" in honor of the Denver conference of the American Medical Association. It describes the plans of the recently organized Association of Medical Librarians, and has a first instalment of a list of medical books published in the U. S. in 1897. The Colorado Medical Library Association is described by F. D. Tandy, and J. C. Dana contributes the first in a series of papers on "The physician in fiction," dealing with "The medical profession as seen by Charles Dickens."

RANCK, S: H. Travelling libraries. (*In The Country Gentleman*, May 19, 1898, 63:396.) 2 col.

Describes the travelling libraries of the Baltimore Yearly Meeting of Friends and shows how other churches may carry living books into the rural districts through the Sunday-school. The Baltimore Yearly Meeting began its travelling library work in 1896 and is now sending books to the monthly meeting First-day Schools of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

LOCAL.

Allegheny, Pa. Carnegie L. The circulation of duplicates of popular periodicals was begun on July 1.

Atlanta (Ga.) Y. M. L. A. (31st rpt. — year ending April 30, '98.) Added 391; total 17,657. Issued 26,045. Membership 785.

The opening of the new book-room on Sept. 13, 1897, is noted; this addition gave a book capacity of 35,000 v., doubled the floor space, and provided a special reading-room for the boys. A series of lectures by members of the association were given during the year at the Boys' High School. Miss Wallace recommends that the library be reclassified on the Dewey system and that a card catalog be made; she

also suggests the establishment of a library training school. In conclusion she says: "The library should now close its doors to all but members of the association, or demand from the municipal government an annual appropriation for providing its citizens with a free reference library."

Aurora (Ill.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending May 31, '98.) Added 623; total 15,540. Issued, home and school use 83,427 (fict. 69.11 %). New registration 438; total registration 10,923 ("live" cards not stated).

An increase of \$1800 to the annual library appropriation has been secured, and work in the reclassification of the books and the preparation of a card catalog is going forward. "During the past year we have made a systematic effort to do as much as possible of the simple forms of mending and repairing within the library." The circulation is 10,361 less than that of the previous year; the loss is almost entirely in the department of fiction, in which the circulation was 57,663 volumes as against 66,564 the year before, and may be accounted for by meagre purchases of popular novels, due to inadequate funds.

Bangor (Me.) P. L. (15th rpt., 1897.) Added 2171; total 42,664. Issued, home use 49,885 (fict. and juv. 37,818); reading-room use 36,889. New cards issued 1059. Receipts \$6014.20; expenses \$5791.18.

The report contains (p. 23-54) a series of historical and descriptive sketches of "Libraries of Bangor."

Bloomington (Ill.) P. L. (Rpt. — year ending June 1, '98.) Added 578; total 17,144. Issued, home use 87,111 (fict. 78 %); ref. use 26,915. New registration 801; total cards in force 5252.

While the issue for reference has increased 11,854 over last year, the home issue has decreased 6080. The loss has occurred chiefly in fiction and juvenile literature, other classes having increased.

Boston P. L. The recent gift to the library of the collection of the American Statistical Association has resulted in the establishment of a department of statistics. The collection, which will form the nucleus of the department, consists of several thousand books, periodicals, and pamphlets, which have been accumulated by the association as the result of purchase and exchange. But two conditions attach to the gift, neither of which is onerous, one that the material so far as strictly statistical shall be kept together, the other that it shall be accessible to members of the association. It will be placed for the present in open alcoves on the rear wing of the special libraries floor, where it finds a natural location among the public documents.

The new department, which will be organized by Mr. W. C. Ford, will undertake the systematic acquisition, classification, cataloging, and interpretation to the public of public documents, of the material of statistics, and of all that related material which contributes statistics to the student of political and social economy and political science. An enormous mass

of this material is already in this as in other libraries, but in this as in other libraries, a large proportion of perhaps the most valuable of it is submerged in reports and other publications little known, and is at present practically inaccessible to the ordinary student or even to the expert. An immense mass more is published which does not fall into the hands of libraries in ordinary course but can be acquired only by positive and laborious effort.

It will be the purpose to organize the acquisition of this material upon a systematic basis, to round out the present collections, and to make the entire mass conveniently accessible to the inquirer in a manner and to a degree not perhaps existing in any library.

Bridgeport (Ct.) P. L. The closing of the patriotic exhibition on June 1 marked the successful end of the 1897-98 series of lectures, exhibitions, etc., at the library. During this season there have been given, under the auspices of the library authorities, 16 concerts, five lectures, and five distinct exhibitions, each exhibition running from four to six weeks.

Cedar Rapids (Ia.) F. P. L. The first report of the library for the year ending June 30, 1897, has just appeared, being about a year belated. As the library was not opened until Jan. 15, 1897, the record of actual work covers only six months. 1646 v. are reported on the shelves, and the home use is stated as 14,382, of which 4821 was juvenile; cards in use 1469. The reading-room attendance was 18,347. Receipts were \$4471.52; expenses \$4143.97.

The open-shelf system has been in use from the beginning, and "the plan has been justified in the time and interest which people give to the books on the shelves." The report is well arranged and attractively printed.

Chicago, Newberry L. The annual reports of the library for 1896 and 1897 have just appeared in pamphlet form. The report for 1897 gives the following facts: Added (incl. pm.) general lib. 7605 v.; medical lib. 15,924. Total, gen. and medical lib., 203,108 (58,170 pm.). The notable accessions of the year are mentioned. The genealogical index, begun March, 1896, contained, Jan. 31, 1898, 300,000 entries, "184,000 of which were made during the past year."

Clinton, Mass. Bigelow F. P. L. (24th rpt., 1897.) Added 685; total 21,839. Issued, home use 46,708 (fict. 77.8 %). New registration 254; total registration 6462. Receipts \$2465.20; expenses \$1951.65.

The reading and reference room accommodates only 12 persons, "which in a town of 12,000 people is entirely inadequate."

Evansston, Ill. Northwestern Univ., Orrington Lunt L. (Rpt. — year ending April 30, '98.) Added 4222; total 37,366. Recorded use, home use 6620; lib. use 5338. The unrecorded use is estimated at about 55,000 during the college year. The home use is a gain of 50% over the previous year, and the general increase in use of the library is large.

The student assistants have given good service. "As something of an experiment oc-

casional 'assistants' meetings' have been held during the year for the consideration of general library matters, of reviews of important new books, and of particular problems in the work of this library. The experiment warrants a more systematic effort in this direction next year. Work of this sort certainly fosters the efficiency and *esprit de corps* of the library force."

Gloversville (N. Y.) F. L. (18th rpt., 1897.) Added 945; total 15,087. Issued, home use 64,602; ref. use 6463. New registration 490. There were 1161 v. issued in school-work, of which 620 were drawn on teachers' cards. The report notes the fact that 1897 was the 10th year of the library's existence.

A classed list of the accessions of 1897 and several special lists are appended.

Hagerstown, Md. The county commissioners of Washington county, Maryland, recently entered into an agreement to appropriate \$1500 annually toward the support of a free library in Hagerstown, which the citizens of the county shall also be entitled to use. This, with the \$2500 annually appropriated by the city of Hagerstown, practically insures the gift of \$50,000 offered by Mr. B. F. Newcomer some months ago.

Kentucky, Travelling libs. in. At the meeting of the state federation of women's clubs in June interesting reports were read on the results of the travelling library work carried on under the auspices of the federation. Mrs. C. P. Barnes, chairman of the committee on travelling libraries, reviewed the progress of the movement since its inauguration at the last annual meeting of the clubs. At that time it was proposed that libraries be sent for three months through the mountains of Kentucky. With the boxes of books were sent the rules adopted by the travelling libraries of the W. C. T. U. At first the people were slow to believe the libraries free. The time, three months, was found to be too short for satisfactory use of books, and it was extended to six months. One member wrote: "These people are solemn creatures, and they enjoy either very serious books or those that are very amusing. Life is made up of stubborn facts with them and they do not want too much that is frivolous." Another said: "Don't send any school books or song books. Send histories — for instance, those of Cuba and China. Something on Mormonism to refute its agents in the mountains is needed. Also books on education and character-building." Miss Sallie Maury, of the Alumna Club, of Louisville, made a report for the committee on free libraries. Library work was taken up by the federation at the Versailles meeting in 1896 and has since made good progress. A history of efforts toward legislation was given and confidence expressed that a bill for the establishment of public libraries will pass the next legislature.

Kingston, N. H. Nichols Memorial L. The Nichols library building was dedicated on June 9, when the presentation to the city was formally made by J. Howard Nichols, the donor. There was singing by the school children, and

the chief address was by Rev. W. H. Davis, of Newton, Mass. After the exercises a dinner was served to the special guests. The dedication was largely attended, and the town hall, where the exercises were held, was filled to its utmost capacity. The library, which cost \$10,000, is built of weathered stone, backed with brick. It contains about 2600 v., of which about 300 were given by Mr. Nichols, who also furnishes the reading-room with daily papers and the leading magazines. The library is open to the public from four to eight p.m. In addition to the building, Mr. Nichols has presented the town with \$1000, the interest to be used for the library, and a paid-up insurance policy for five years.

Lawrence (Mass.) P. L. (26th rpt.—year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 1614; total 46,584. Issued, home use 120,869 (fict. 44.2%; juv. 31.0%; periodicals 4.1%); lib. use 19,762. 1626 v. were issued on 143 teachers' cards. New registration 989; cards in use "about 2500." Receipts \$10,851.78; expenses \$12,042.66.

A practical and well-arranged report. Mr. Hedge estimates that "one-third of those who use books in the library building are teachers and pupils in the public schools." "Although the home circulation has not materially increased, there has been a great gain in the number of books read in the library building." The publication of special class lists of the books in the library is recommended. A new book-stack is much needed, and the cost is estimated at \$3190.

Lexington (Ky.) L. A. At a meeting of the association on June 1 it was voted that the library be leased to the trustees of the Free Public Library, now in process of organization, for a term of five years. This insures the establishment of the free library upon a firm basis.

Lincoln (Neb.) City L. (Rpt.—year ending May 31, '98.) Added 657; total 13,507. Issued, home use 69,480 (fict. 81%); ref. use 16,627. New registration 984.

Miss Dennis says: "The children's department, consisting of about 756 books, was open to the public on Saturday, April 30, 1898. Since that time 350 books have been issued and 420 children have visited the room."

"Our observance of Library day, Oct. 22, 1897, brought to the reading-room many citizens who previous to this time had never visited the room. This day gained us many friends."

Los Angeles (Cal.) P. L. (9th rpt., 1897.) Added 4952; total 48,145. Issued 520,568 (incl. home and lib. use), of which 235,034 was fiction and 74,503 juvenile. Ref. room attendance 50,579. New registration 4890. Receipts \$29,138.70; expenses \$23,992.66.

The arrangement of the circulation statistics makes it difficult to obtain a definite statement of results in this line. The figures are given for half-year periods, with home and library use in parallel columns and a single column of totals, so that distinction between home and library use is difficult. There were 23,027 v. issued for "school circulation," but it is not

stated whether these are included in the general circulation tables or not. The total registration since 1889 is 35,693, but number of "live" cards is not stated. Branch work has been carried on in the Casa de Castelar, the home of the Los Angeles Settlements Association, which has proved so successful that its continuance is assured. The changes in the library have greatly facilitated work with school children and teachers. The training class carried on under the librarian's direction is briefly described.

The trustees' report is chiefly a review of the alterations in the library rooms, previously noted in these columns (L. J., Jan., p. 33).

Louisville, Ky. Polytechnic L. In pursuance of the plan to reorganize the library as a free public library the Polytechnic officers have sanctioned the purchase of a central site for \$25,000, and have authorized the preparation of plans for a new building to cost between \$75,000 and \$100,000.

Lyme, Ct. Noyes Free L. The Phœbe Griffin Noyes Public Library, given to the Ladies' Library Association at Lyme by C. H. Ludington, of New York, was dedicated on June 24. It is a handsome structure of the colonial style of architecture, built of dark, rich red brick, with stone trimmings; it is centrally located and cost about \$15,000. The book-room has a capacity for about 10,000 volumes. The handsome tiled vestibule opens into the main hall, which connects with the capacious reading-room by a high arch. These have a seating space for about 200 persons when used for lectures or other entertainments. Connected with the latter is an elevated stage with high folding doors. Leaded glass windows separate the hall from the book-room, and also from the librarian's room; back of the librarian's desk is the work-room. The entire floor, with wainscoting nine feet high, is finished in oak, with heavily panelled ceilings, including the massive and beautiful fireplace and mantel in the reading-room. In the second story is the historical room, capacious, handsomely decorated, and filled with works of art, and with many interesting relics.

The principal addresses at the dedication were by Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, president of Johns Hopkins University; Charles N. Chadwick, of Brooklyn, who delivered the address of presentation to the Ladies' Library Association; Charles G. Bartlett, of Lyme, who gave the address of acceptance; and the Rev. Thomas A. Emerson, of Clinton, Ct., who read an historical paper giving some account of the ancestry, life, and work of Mrs. Phœbe Griffin Noyes.

Maryland, Travelling lib. in. The Maryland State Travelling Library Committee has sent circulars throughout the state offering to send its libraries to committees, clubs, or similar bodies desiring them. The committee will send to any country store, post-office, school-house, convenient residence, or other proper place in any neighborhood desiring it, a collection of good books packed in a suitable case to be set up and used as a circulating library by such

community. A charge of \$1 is made to cover packing, shipping, etc., but otherwise there is no expense to applicants. "The libraries will be replaced by new ones when desired, in the discretion of the committee; libraries must be returned or exchanged within six months. New books will be constantly added. Any request for particular books, suggestions or complaints as to the conduct of the libraries, will be welcomed, since the committee desires the co-operation of all, so as to make the libraries as satisfactory as possible." The headquarters of the committee are at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Baltimore.

New Bedford (Mass.) F. P. L. (46th rpt., 1897.) Added 3278; total not given. Issued, home use 132,137 (fict. and juv. 76.6 %). New cards issued 1329. Receipts \$10,500; expenses \$10,004.05.

The circulation shows an increase of 15,512 over 1896. "In some way a new library building must be obtained for the city."

New Brunswick (N. J.) F. C. L. (15th rpt.) Added 434; total 15,023. Issued, home use 58,346 (fict. and juv. 74 %). No. readers in lib. 33,817. New cards issued 405; cards in use 6212. Receipts \$3696.97; expenses \$3674.62. 9219 v. of the total named above belong to the Free Public Library, which is leased to and administered by the trustees of the Free Circulating Library.

New Haven (Ct.) F. P. L. (Rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 6146; total 38,863. Issued, home use 257,812 (fict. 50.7 %; juv. fict. 17.9 %; "literature," incl. magazines 10.8 %). New cards issued 7386; total cards in use 14,206.

While the annual circulation has increased about 40 % in 10 years the circulation of fiction has diminished from 83.5 % in 1888 to 68.6 % in 1897.

N. Y. P. L. The decision of the municipal authorities that the city had not reached the debt limit, as had been announced, was made early in June, when the issue of bonds for municipal improvements that had been held pending decision of the debt-limit question was authorized. The list of bonds to be issued did not, however, contain those referring to the new library building, the future of which is, therefore, still unsettled.

Northfield, Mass. Dickinson Memorial L. The new Dickinson library building was dedicated on June 9, among the chief speakers being S. S. Green, of the Worcester Public Library, and W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst.

Philadelphia, Apprentices' L. (78th rpt., 1897-'98.) Added 1934; total not given. Issued home use, main lib. 69,022; West Philadelphia branch 7288. Visitors to reading-room 53,730; ref. attendance 3306. Receipts \$7246.50; expenses \$6895.74.

The new location affords excellent opportunity for work with the children, and a separate children's room is needed. The library received \$1000 from Anna T. Jeanes for the purchase of standard books, and \$250 from a member of the company for the same purpose.

The committee says: "We cannot point to a

phenomenal circulation, but we are entirely content with work showing steady and wholesome growth, while we can truthfully claim that in its quality there is no superior. We have earnestly endeavored to uphold the original standard of careful selection, being satisfied to circulate but 10 good books rather than 1000 ranging in character through the various degrees of indifferent to bad or worse."

Providence (R. I.) P. L. (20th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) The chief statistics of this report have been previously noted in these columns (L. J., April, p. 164). The new registration of the year was 5371, the number of "live" cards at the end of the period being 14,234. The circulation of fiction, adult and juvenile, was 61.63 %. Receipts were \$126,999.31; expenses \$126,632.58. Mr. Foster speaks at length regarding the generous gift of Mr. J. N. Brown for the new building.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. The library report for the year ending April 30, '98, has been presented, and gives the following facts: Added by purchase 15,503; total 120,000. Issued, home use 647,360, of which 212,360 were issued through delivery stations; lib. use 273,329. There were 12,590 v. sent to the bindery and 10,022 were repaired in the library. The regular delivery stations were increased from 30 to 34, in addition to the delivery of books at the power-houses of street-car lines, Sunday-schools and Y. M. C. A. The delivery station issue increased 66 %.

Suits were brought against 30 persons for the restoration of books and the payment of fines and damages. All were won by the library, most of them being settled without trial.

St. Paul (Minn.) P. L. The library board on June 7 decided that during July and August the library should be closed at 1 p.m. on Saturdays.

Toledo (O.) P. L. At a meeting of the trustees on June 3 it was decided to consider the opening of a children's department.

Utica (N. Y.) P. L. On June 3 it was decided to discontinue Sunday opening during the summer months.

Washington, U. S. Dept. of Agriculture L. Mr. W. P. Cutter's short historical account of the library has been reprinted in pamphlet form from the year-book of the Department of Agriculture for 1897.

West Chester (Pa.) L. A. At a meeting of the association on June 16 it was decided to accept an annual appropriation from the town and to make the library free to the public.

Wilkesbarre, Pa. Osterhout F. L. (9th rpt., 1897; in *Lib. Newsletter*, May, '98.) Added 1161; total 25,184. Issued, home use, 80,747 (fict. 64 %). New registration 1323; total registration 9494.

There were 4773 v. issued to the schools and 134 school cards issued. Miss James refers to the need of an increased book fund, forced economy in the purchase of books being, she thinks, largely responsible for the slower rise in circulation — the figures this year

showing a gain of only 1083 v. instead of over 8000 as in the year before. The importance of close relations with the schools is also touched upon, and a short account of the International Conference in London last year is given.

Wilmington (Del.) Institute F. L. (Rpt. — year ending Feb. 28, '98.) Added 2849; total 30,346. Issued, home use 167,122, of which 6752 were issued from the Rockford branch. New registration 1823; total cards in force 8623. Receipts \$14,034.30; expenses \$13,900.52.

The circulation shows a gain of 13,061 over the previous year; the percentages for the main library were 57.1% fiction, 31.0% juvenile; for the Rockford branch 26.0% fiction, 42.9% juvenile. The circulation of magazines was begun during the year and has proved popular. "In October 'Handbook no. 3' was published, being a revised and slightly enlarged edition of the 'List of books for young people.' Like its immediate predecessor it contained no fiction, the object being to compile a brief list of books of permanent value and specially adapted for supplementary school reading. An edition of 5000 was issued, 2000 of which were immediately distributed to grammar school pupils and teachers, and to primary teachers. With these were sent out 800 application blanks, covering the non-cardholders among the grammar pupils. Private schools were also supplied with the handbook, and a supply constantly kept on the delivery-desk at the library. 2000 copies have been used in this way. It is interesting to note that the juvenile circulation for November following the distribution of the handbook increased 1400 volumes over the preceding month, and for the last four months of the fiscal year maintained a monthly average of 5000 volumes as against 3600 for the preceding eight months. This is due in part to the distribution of the handbook undoubtedly, and in part also to the fact that the busier the schools are the more children's books we circulate." There were 65 teacher's cards issued in the year.

Youngstown, O. Reuben McMillan F. L. (Rpt. — year ending April 30, '98.) Added 1494; total 13,510. Issued, home use 77,213; ref. use 1080. New registration 427; total registration 3709. Receipts \$4924.13; expenses \$4152.78.

There were 3067 v. circulated in the schools. "The thorough canvass of the city made last fall and winter to raise funds to purchase the Richard Brown property advertised the library very extensively."

FOREIGN.

Battersea (Eng.) P. Ls. (11th rpt. — year ending March 12, '98.) Added 1971; total 40,930, of which 11,633 are in the ref. lib. Issued 284,481, of which 21,746 were from the reference department of the main library. The home use at the main library was 165,919, of which 140,400 were fiction. It is proposed to add another branch to the two already established.

"Arrangements have been made by which borrowers may, in addition to the ordinary lending library ticket, obtain a special duplicate ticket to be used exclusively for borrowing musical scores."

Belgrade, National L. An opportunity for the librarian abroad, says the *N. Y. Evening Post*, is revealed in a strange story of library mismanagement reported in a Vienna paper. It appears that the National Library in Belgrade has been closed because it no longer contains any books. The library was founded at the cost of the nation, and the books in it numbered some years ago 40,000; but as everybody borrowed books and nobody took the trouble to return them, the day at last came when the stock of the library was found to consist of the catalogs and the custodian.

G. HEDELER, of Leipzig, has issued the third part of his "List of private libraries," recording the important private collections of Germany. It covers 168 pages, interleaved with blank sheets for additions or corrections, and is arranged in one alphabet, followed by an index to towns and a subject index. The arrangement of the previous parts is adhered to, and the trilingual features are retained.

Hamilton (Can.) P. L. (9th rpt. — year ending Dec. 31, '97.) Added 1051; total 25,110. Issued, home use 154,008 (fict. 78,754; juv. 7672); total use of books 218,462. Cards in force 12,138. Receipts \$13,850.40; expenses \$13,751.74.

Mr. Lancefield urges more care in the handling of books by borrowers. "The plan of allowing limited access to the shelves other than fiction continues to work with satisfaction both to the library staff and to the readers."

Montreal, Can. Fraser Institute L. (Rpt., 1897.) Added 742; total not given. Attendance 77,077.

Gifts and Bequests.

Keene, N. H. E. C. Thayer has offered to present to Keene a handsome residence, which he will have refitted and equipped, for a public library, lecture hall, and museum. The building is known as the Henry Colony mansion, is of brick, centrally located, and was erected less than 20 years ago at a cost of about \$50,000. Mr. Thayer will name six permanent trustees, and six others will be named by the city, two of whom shall be elected every three years. At a special meeting of the city council on June 7 the offer was read and unanimously accepted. Mr. Thayer lately gave a \$50,000 library building to his native town of Uxbridge.

Pawtucket, R. I. At a special meeting of the city government on June 8 a communication was received from ex-Mayor Frederick Clark Sayles informing the council of his intention to present the city with a public library, to be known as the Memorial Free Library, in memory of his wife, Deborah Cook Sayles. The offer was accepted. Mr. Sayles purchased the site for the library, on Summer st., within a few days, the price paid being \$22,500. He has announced his intention to erect a building that will be the finest of its capacity in the country, and the library will be larger than that in any city the size of Pawtucket.

Providence (R. I.) P. L. By the will of the late Benjamin B. Knight the sum of \$10,000 is bequeathed to the Providence Public Library, to be paid in three years.

Spring City (Pa.) P. L. The library, which is now being established, has received a gift of \$200 from Andrew Carnegie, to be devoted to the purchase of books.

Librarians.

ADAMS, Miss Elsie, Pratt Institute Library School, class of '98, has been appointed librarian of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, and will enter upon her duties Sept. 15.

CHAPMAN, Miss Annie E., was on June 11 elected librarian of the recently organized Public Library of Salt Lake City, Utah.

FORD, Worthington C., for nine years chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the U. S. Treasury Department, has taken charge for a year of the department of statistics to be established in the Boston Public Library. Mr. Ford, who is one of the foremost of American statisticians, will superintend the organization, classification, and administration of the new department and will bring it into thorough working efficiency.

GRISWOLD, Stephen B., law librarian of the New York State Library, rounded out a term of 30 years of continuous service on June 8. The occasion was fittingly celebrated by Mr. Griswold's many friends and associates in the library.

HARDIN, Miss Pauline Helm, the recently elected state librarian of Kentucky, assumed office on June 6. She succeeds Mrs. Emma Guy Cromwell.

JONES, Miss Mary Letitia, B.L.S., N. Y. State Library School, 1892, has been appointed first assistant librarian of the Iowa State Library.

PARSONS, Mrs. Annie F., for some years librarian of the Bay City (Mich.) Public Library, has resigned her position, the resignation taking effect July 15. Mrs. Parsons has long been secretary of the Michigan Library Association, and has been actively interested in library affairs in the state. Her engagement is announced to Mr. Archibald MacDonell, of Bay City, one of the library trustees.

PETRIE, Miss Flora R., Pratt Institute Library School, class of '97, has resigned her position as indexer at the New York Life Insurance Company to accept a position as assistant at the Y. M. C. A. Library, New York.

PUTNAM, Herbert, has received from Bowdoin College the degree of Litt.D.

TURNER, Miss Emily, and Miss Mary Williams, Pratt Institute Library School, class of '98, have been engaged to reorganize the Glen Cove (L. I.) Public Library. They wish to make a specialty of organizing and reorganizing small libraries and training their staffs, doing the work together wherever possible, in order to insure greater speed.

WALEs, Miss Elizabeth B., formerly librarian of the Carnegie Library of Braddock, Pa., was on June 1 elected librarian of the Quincy (Ill.) Public Library, succeeding John G. Moulton, resigned. Miss Wales, whose resignation from the Braddock Library was noted in the L. J. for May, is a graduate of the Armour Institute Library class; she had been connected with the Braddock Library since 1895.

WATERMAN, Miss Lucy D., graduate of the N. Y. State Library School, class of '97, has been appointed librarian of the New York Law School.

Cataloging and Classification.

The BAYONNE (N. J.) F. P. L. has issued "Bulletin no. 2," dated February, 1898, in which are listed the books added to the library from May 1, 1896 to Feb. 1, 1898.

BUFFALO (N. Y.) P. L. List of books in the children's department. Buffalo, Printed for the library, May, 1898. 36 p. O. 10c.

A good general selection. Stories are listed first by authors and titles, followed by a classed author list of other classes. Books duplicated in the main library are starred, and this duplication seems to have been carefully done, although it is curious to note that "Undine" is unstarred; but this is probably a typographical error. The entries in "Individual biography" are largely analytical of the entries in "Collective biography."

The HARTFORD (Ct.) P. L. *Bulletin* for April has a short list of books for the blind (in raised print), and continues the list of books of travel from the January number. Hereafter the bulletin will appear as a monthly.

MOURLON, Michel. La classification decimale de Melvil Dewey, appliquée aux sciences géologiques pour l'élaboration de la "Bibliographia geologica," par le Service Geologique de Belgique. Bruxelles, Hayez, 1898. 24 p. 8°. 1 fr.

This adaptation of the D. C. was prepared as the basis for the classification of the "Bibliographia geologica," noted in L. J., April, p. 170. It is reviewed in the *Revue Bibliographique Belge* of March 31. "It comprises the two great divisions of geological science, mineralogy, and geology proper. The subdivisions are clearly marked and logically arranged"; but the reviewer thinks that the decimal classification adds little to the value of the bibliography proper, but is rather a stumbling-block and source of confusion, and prefers "some suggestive headings to the entries in the 'Bibliographia geologica' rather than these decimal signs that convey nothing to the mind." Various errors are pointed out, as the placing of East India in North America, "Equator" for Ecuador, and "satyriques" for "satiriques."

The NEW BEDFORD (Mass.) F. P. L. *Bulletin* for May continues, in reference list no. 32, the list

of "Books for the younger readers" begun in the preceding number.

The PATERSON (*N. J.*) *F. P. L. Bulletin* for April contains special lists on Spain, Cuba, and naval history and warfare.

The PROVIDENCE (*R. I.*) *P. L. Bulletin* for June has an excellent reference list (no. 58) on the Philippine Islands, and devotes special catalog no. 26 to "Catholic literature in the library." (See p. 280.)

ST. JOSEPH (*Mo.*) *F. P. L. Supplement* to the classified list of the circulating department: additions from July 1, 1896 to April 1, 1898. 28 p. D.

A consolidation of the lists published first in local newspapers and later in bulletin form during two years. The cost to the library is trifling, as the type is furnished by the local papers, and the list is a satisfactory guide to the public.

The SALEM (*Mass.*) *P. L. Bulletin* for June has lists on military and naval science.

The "Monthly catalog of U. S. public documents," issued by the Superintendent of Documents, contains in the April issue announcement that the serial numbers assigned by that office to the sheep-bound reserve have, beginning with the 2d session of the 54th Congress, been stamped at the bottom of the sheep-bound volumes, to be distributed among depositories.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF N. Y. State Library bulletin. History, no. 1, April, 1898. Supplementary list of marriage licenses. Albany, 1898. 48 p. O. 5c.

Bibliography.

BOTANY. A useful and interesting endeavor in the line of special bibliography is the "Bibliography of American botany," issued monthly on printed cards by the Cambridge (Mass.) Botanical Supply Co. This work is carried on chiefly by Mr. Seymour, of the botanical faculty of Harvard University. The titles, which include pamphlets, reprints, etc., are obtained from the Torrey Botanical Club of New York, and are printed in catalog form on cards of both index and standard size. The entries are annotated and include full bibliographical details. The cards are sold by subscription, and special arrangements for special cards may be made.

BRAZIL. Garraux, A. L. *Bibliographie brésilienne: catalogue des ouvrages français et latins relatifs au Brésil (1500-1898)*. Paris, Chadenat, 1898. 408 p. 8°. 30 fr.

HAWAII. U. S. Library of Congress. List of books relating to Hawaii (including references to collected works and periodicals), by A. P. C. Griffin, assistant librarian of Congress. Washington, Gov. Print. Office, 1898. 26 p. O.

Prefaced by a bibliographical introduction, reviewing the earliest works dealing with Hawaii. There are two lists—one of books relating to the subject, arranged by authors, the other a chronological record of articles in periodicals.

METALLIC CARBIDES. Mathews, J. A. Review and bibliography of the metallic carbides. Washington, D. C., Smithsonian Institution, 1898. 32 p. 8°. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 38, no. 1090.)

PERU. Dorsey, George A. A bibliography of the anthropology of Peru. (Field Columbian Museum, Publication 23: Anthropological series, v. 2, no. 2, pp. 55-206.) Chicago, 1898. 8°.

Alphabetical and annotated.

SAVONAROLA. Biblioteca Savonaroliana. Les œuvres de Fra Girolamo Savonarola de l'ordre de frères-prêcheurs, né à Ferrare en 1452, brûlé à Florence le 23 Mai 1498: éditions, traductions, ouvrages sur sa vie et sa doctrine. Catalogue 39 de la Librairie ancienne Leo S. Olschki. Florence, 1898. 12 + 60 p. 8°. 3 lire.

Published for the fourth centenary of Savonarola's death. Reviewed at length in the *Rivista delle Biblioteche* for May (9: 77-79).

UZANNE, Octave. *L'art dans la décoration extérieure des livres en France et à l'étranger: les couvertures illustrées, les cartonnages d'éditeurs, la reliure d'art*. Paris, May, 1898. 6 + 281 p. il., pl. 40 fr.

Humors and Blunders.

ECHOES OF THE CONFERENCE. — The Buffalo *Times* is responsible for the following story of the A. L. A. Chautauqua conference: Anecdotes of experiences of excursionists about the lake are numerous. One of the best is told at the expense of the dignified librarian from one of the large eastern cities. It may be true and again it may not, but it is a good story just the same: These three were seated in a trolley car on their way to Jamestown. They were discussing the desirability of various summer resorts. "No," said one, "I concluded not to go to Newport this season, because there were so many Irish there." "I came to Chautauqua to escape the Irish," said a second. "Remarkable," said the third; "that's the reason that kept me away from Narragansett." At this juncture a young Irishman, who had been listening with a look of disgust to this conversation, rose abruptly, gave the bell-rope a jerk, and, as he left the car, turned to the group with the remark: "There's one place you can go to where you won't find any Irishmen. You can go to Hell."

HIGGINS' (PATENTED.) PHOTO MOUNTER.



The best adhesive for mounting photographs, maps, engravings, posters, etc., and for scrap-book, tissue work, and general use as a substitute for mucilage. For a hundred and one purposes where an adhesive is needed a world of satisfaction will be yours if HIGGINS' PHOTO MOUNTER is at your elbow. It is not a **Starch or Flour Paste**, but a "Vegetable Glue," semi-fluid, and always ready for use without preparation. A true solution, absolutely uniform and free from lumps, of soft and unctuous consistency and pure white color, and never spoils or changes. Spreads very smoothly and easily, adheres at once, and dries quickly. Does not warp, cockle, or strike through the mount, and warranted not to injure the tone or color of any mount. Unsurpassed for either dry or wet mountings. An excellent novel brush (see cut) goes with each jar.

SOLD BY DEALERS IN ARTISTS' MATERIALS, PHOTO SUPPLIES, AND STATIONERY.

A 3-oz. jar prepaid by mail for thirty cents, or circulars free from

CHAS. M. HIGGINS & CO., Originators and Manufacturers,
INKS AND ADHESIVES. 168-172 Eighth Street,
Brooklyn, N. Y., U. S. A.

London Office: 106 Charing Cross Road.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT OF : : : :

LEMCKE & BUECHNER,

(LONDON. LEIPZIG. PARIS.)

812 Broadway, New York.

WE invite Librarians to correspond with us before placing orders. Our facilities for supplying books in all languages is unsurpassed.

Catalogues of our large stock of valuable second-hand books sent on application.

WE OFFER AT PRESENT THE FOLLOWING SETS OF PERIODICALS:

THE ACADEMY, LONDON. Vols. 1-50. 1869-1896. Half roan. Uniformly bound. Fine set.

JOURNAL OF HELLENISTIC STUDIES. Vols. 1-15. Half calf. Very fine set.

BIBLIOTHECA SACRA AND THEOL. REVIEW. 1843, February, May, December. 1844, complete in numbers. 1845-47, cloth. 1848-1856, complete in numbers. 1857, January and April. 1858-1863, complete in numbers. 1864, January, July, October. 1865-1873, complete in numbers.

BIBLICAL REPERTORY AND PRINCETON REVIEW. First series, 1825-28, 4 vols. New series, 1829-40, vols. 1-12, half calf and cloth. 1841 (lacks April), 1842 (lacks July), 1854, 1855 (lacks April), 1856-1861, in numbers complete, and several odd numbers.

PRESBYTERIAN QUARTERLY AND PRINCETON REVIEW. 1872-77, complete in numbers. Princeton Review, 1878-1882, complete in numbers.

LIBRARIES.

WE solicit correspondence with bookbuyers for private and other LIBRARIES and desire to submit figures on proposed lists. Our topically arranged LIBRARY LIST (mailed gratis on application) will be found useful by those selecting titles.

THE BAKER & TAYLOR CO., WHOLESALE BOOKS,
5 and 7 East 16th Street, New York.

EM. TERQUEM,
Paris Agency for American Libraries,
ESTABLISHED 1877,
31 Bis BOULEVARD HAUSSMANN 31 Bis
PARIS.

French and Continental Books purchased at the lowest terms.

Orders carefully executed for out-of-print and new books. Binding for books in constant use a specialty of the firm.

Estimates given on application on all orders. The "Catalogue de la Librairie Française" mailed free monthly as well as catalogues of second-hand book-dealers of every locality.

Auction sales orders attended to, also orders for private libraries offered *ex libris* before auction.

Mr. Em. Terquem, being the appointed agent in Paris of many libraries, colleges, and universities, can furnish references in almost every city in the United States.

Correspondence and trial orders solicited. Small or large shipments every week either direct or through his agent in New York.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS,
153-157 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Librarians and others will do well to communicate with us before placing their orders.

The latest publications of all the leading American and English publishers are kept in stock, thereby enabling us to fill orders with utmost despatch.

Special attention is asked to our facilities for importing books free of duty.

Correspondence solicited. Send for catalogues and specimen copy of THE BOOK BUYER, a monthly magazine devoted to books, authors, and literary affairs.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS,

NEW YORK:
27 and 29 West 23d Street.

LONDON:
24 Bedford Street, Strand.

LIBRARY AGENTS.

MESSRS. PUTNAM have peculiar facilities for handling all library business intelligently and to the best advantage of their customers.

Their Branch House in London (through which they receive English orders for American books) enables them to supply, promptly, English books, without the commission usually paid by American dealers.

Their extensive miscellaneous and retail business makes it practicable to buy all books at the lowest prices, to carry a large stock of standard books in every department of literature, and to keep in touch with the current publications of the day. Their business experience covers more than half a century.

KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH, TRÜBNER & CO., Ltd., PUBLISHERS AND LIBRARY AGENTS,

Paternoster House, Charing Cross Road, London, Eng.,

Having extensive experience in supplying PUBLIC LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS, GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, etc., at Home and Abroad, with Miscellaneous Requisites, Books (New and Second-hand), or Periodicals in all Languages, offer their Services to LIBRARIANS, SECRETARIES, AND OTHERS. *Careful attention given to every detail. Exceptional Facilities for obtaining Foreign and Scarce Books.* BINDING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION UNDERTAKEN. *Periodicals and Newspapers Promptly Supplied as issued.* Books Shipped to all parts of the World at Lowest Rates.

TERMS ON APPLICATION, ALSO LIST OF LIBRARY APPLIANCES, HANDBOOKS, ETC.

Telegraphic Address:
BOOKMEN, LONDON.

H. SOTHERAN & CO.,

Code in Use:
UNICODE.

Booksellers, Bookbinders, and Publishers, and General Agents in Europe for Private Bookbuyers and Public Institutions in America.

With exceptionally long experience in Library Agency, they can promise the best care, diligence, and discretion in everything relating to it, and in small matters as well as great. Established 1816.

A Monthly Catalogue of Second-Hand Books. Specimen Number post free.

140 Strand, W. C., and 37 Piccadilly, W.: London.

LIBRARY DEPARTMENT

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago.

OUR LIBRARY DEPARTMENT is devoted exclusively to the requirements of Public, University, College, School, and Club Libraries, and every endeavor is made to fill all orders completely and promptly and with the greatest care.

Our stock of **Standard and Popular Books** is unusually large and complete, and we are therefore in an exceptionally good position to meet promptly and satisfactorily the wants of libraries.

We are continually receiving from our agent in London large consignments of **Foreign Books**—those for Public Libraries being imported free of duty—and we make a specialty of picking up both domestic and foreign books which are out of print, or which for other reasons are difficult to secure.

Librarians are cordially invited to correspond with us and, when possible, to visit us and make use of the facilities of our store and Library Department in making their selection of books.

A. C. McCLURG & CO., Chicago.



NEUMANN BROTHERS,

ESTABLISHED 1879.

Library Bookbinders,

7 EAST 16th STREET,

Near Fifth Avenue,

NEW YORK.

We make a specialty of the correct arranging and lettering of works in foreign languages.

READY SHORTLY.

Whitaker's Reference Catalogue

OF CURRENT ENGLISH LITERATURE, containing the full titles of English books now in print and on sale, with the prices at which they may be obtained, and an Index containing upwards of 100,000 references to the books catalogued.

In two volumes of about 5000 pages. Half Leather, net, \$5.

This work is published by J. WHITAKER & SONS, London, in a limited edition only. Booksellers and librarians who wish to secure copies will do well to place their orders at once. The American market will be supplied by

The Office of The Publishers' Weekly, 59 Duane Street, New York.

The Reform Self-Binder, HENRY E. VEIT, Sole Manufacturer.

DIRECTIONS FOR BINDING:

Without punching Holes through back of paper. Take adjustable stub, wet the connected gummed fold and fasten on same projected section of magazine, etc., or if single leaves in same way. Stub holding one or more gummed folds according to subject. The surplus back slides in on the back cover, in this way placing additions in complete book form shape.

Copyright and Patent No. 668,759.

INCHES	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000	1001	1002	1003	1004	1005	1006	1007	1008	1009	1010	1011	1012	1013	1014	1015	1016	1017	1018	1019	1020	1021	1022	1023	1024	1025	1026	1027	1028	1029	1030	1031	1032	1033	1034	1035	1036	1037	1038	1039	1040	1041	1042	1043	1044	1045	1046	1047	1048	1049	1050	1051	1052	1053	1054	1055	1056	1057	1058	1059	1060	1061	1062	1063	1064	1065	1066	1067	1068	1069	1070	1071	1072	1073	1074	1075	1076	1077	1078	1079	1080	1081	1082	1083	1084	1085	1086	1087	1088	1089	1090	1091	1092	1093	1094	1095	1096	1097	1098	1099	1100	1101	1102	1103	1104	1105	1106	1107	1108	1109	1110	1111	1112	1113	1114	1115	1116	1117	1118	1119	1120	1121	1122	1123	1124	1125	1126	1127	1128	1129	1130	1131	1132	1133	1134	1135	1136	1137	1138	1139	1140	1141	1142	1143	1144	1145	1146	1147	1148	1149	1150	1151	1152	1153	1154	1155	1156	1157	1158	1159	1160	1161	1162	1163	1164	1165	1166	1167	1168	1169	1170	1171	1172	1173	1174	1175	1176	1177	1178	1179	1180	1181	1182	1183	1184	1185	1186	1187	1188	1189	1190	1191	1192	1193	1194	1195	1196	1197	1198	1199	1200	1201	1202	1203	1204	1205	1206	1207	1208	1209	1210	1211	1212	1213	1214	1215	1216	1217	1218	1219	1220	1221	1222	1223	1224	1225	1226	1227	1228	1229	1230	1231	1232	1233	1234	1235	1236	1237	1238	1239	1240	1241	1242	1243	1244	1245	1246	1247	1248	1249	1250	1251	1252	1253	1254	1255	1256	1257	1258	1259	1260	1261	1262	1263	1264	1265	1266	1267	1268	1269	1270	1271	1272	1273	1274	1275	1276	1277	1278	1279	1280	1281	1282	1283	1284	1285	1286	1287	1288	1289	1290	1291	1292	1293	1294	1295	1296	1297	1298	1299	1300	1301	1302	1303	1304	1305	1306	1307	1308	1309	1310	1311	1312	1313	1314	1315	1316	1317	1318	1319	1320	1321	1322	1323	1324	1325	1326	1327	1328	1329	1330	1331	1332	1333	1334	1335	1336	1337	1338	1339	1340	1341	1342	1343	1344	1345	1346	1347	1348	1349	1350	1351	1352	1353	1354	1355	1356	1357	1358	1359	1360	1361	1362	1363	1364	1365	1366	1367	1368	1369	1370	1371	1372	1373	1374	1375	1376	1377	1378	1379	1380	1381	1382	1383	1384	1385	1386	1387	1388	1389	1390	1391	1392	1393	1394	1395	1396	1397	1398	1399	1400	1401	1402	1403	1404	1405	1406	1407	1408	1409	1410	1411	1412	1413	1414	1415	1416	1417	1418	1419	1420	1421	1422	1423	1424	1425	1426	1427	1428	1429	1430	1431	1432	1433	1434	1435	1436	1437	1438	1439	1440	1441	1442	1443	1444	1445	1446	1447	1448	1449	1450	1451	1452	1453	1454	1455	1456	1457	1458	1459	1460	1461	1462	1463	1464	1465	1466	1467	1468	1469	1470	1471	1472	1473	1474	1475	1476	1477	1478	1479	1480	1481	1482	1483	1484	1485	1486	1487	1488	1489	1490	1491	1492	1493	1494	1495	1496	1497	1498	1499	1500
--------	---	---	---	---	---	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

* * Price will be raised at once * *

71

51

copies only of the copies only of the
subject-volume, 1876, of the 1884-90 volume of the

American Catalogue

remain unsold. All other volumes are out of print, and second-hand "pick-ups" cost more than the first-hand price. This shows the investment value. Price now \$12.50, sheets; \$15, half morocco.

**When 50 copies only remain price
will be raised to \$15, sheets; \$17.50, half morocco.**

Of the current volume, 1890-95, most of the edition is sold. Buy now, at \$12.50, sheets; \$15, half morocco, before the price is raised.

THE PUBLISHERS' WEEKLY,

59 DUANE STREET (P. O. Box 943), - NEW YORK.

LONDON: 2 Star Yard, Carey St. W. C. LEIPZIG: Hospital Str. 10. PARIS: 76 Rue de Rennes.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT

is the only importer in America who employs no Agents, but has his own offices at:

LONDON: . . . 2 Star Yard, Carey St. W. C.

PARIS: 76 Rue de Rennes.

LEIPZIG: Hospital Str. 10.

where experienced clerks and assistants attend carefully to the orders from New York.

That such orders can be filled better, cheaper, and quicker and with less trouble and work to the Librarian than if the books were ordered from European Agents, can easily be seen for the following reasons:

- I. I am in direct communication and account with all European publishers and dealers.
- II. Therefore I need not pay any commission to Agents, but always get the bottom price and often an extra discount.
- III. The Librarian saves the correspondence to various European firms and has to keep only one account.
- IV. As shipments are received Weekly: "*Mondays from England and France and Thursdays from Germany*," no order, large or small, needs to wait for accumulation of material.
- V. If books from England, France, and Germany are ordered, these books will congregate at New York, from where they will be sent in one shipment, thereby saving the expense of packing, freight, consular fees, Custom House charges, cartage, etc.
- VI. Of all publications appearing in consecutive volumes or parts, a list is kept here and abroad and continuations are sent as soon as published, without a reminder from the Librarian.
- VII. Being provided with a large Bibliographical material of all European countries and with a collection of Catalogues of second-hand books, I am enabled to give quotations on nearly all European and American publications, new or old.
- VIII. Special attention is given to the procuring of second-hand books and Sets of Periodicals, of which I keep a large stock on hand, constantly refilling by buying whole Libraries and by attending auction sales.
- IX. Binding is done carefully in Europe under supervision of my clerks, and pattern is kept of the binding of every first volume, so as to ensure a uniformity of the succeeding volumes.
- X. Periodicals supplied cheaper, quicker, and in better shape than if ordered by mail from Europe.
- XI. American Publications at lowest rates.

The following is a list of some Sets of Periodicals on hand:

- American Journal of Science.** Complete from 1818-1896.
- Annales d'Hygiène publique et de Médecine légale.** From beginning of Series I. to Series III. Vol. 28, 1829-1892 and two indexes; in 66 vols., half cloth, new, rare.
- Annalen des Deutschen Reiches fuer Gesetzgebung, Verwaltung und Statistik.** ed. Hirth. Vol. 1-27. 1868-1894. Half cloth.
- Archives néerlandaises des sciences exactes et naturelles, publ. par la Société Hollandaise des sciences à Harlem.** Vols. 1-24. 1866-92. Half cloth.
- L'Art, Revue bi-mensuelle illustrée 1875 to 1885.** Complete set, 55 vols. Newly bd., half mor.
- Aruch Completum,** ed. Alex. Kohut. 8 vols. and supplement. 1876-92.
- Berichte d. Deutschen Chemischen Gesellschaft zu Berlin.** Jahrg. I.-XXIV. 1868-91. Half mor. Fine set.
- Blaetter, Malakozologische.** Ed. v. S. Clesin. Vol. 1-25. New Series Vol. 1-9. 1854-87. New.
- Brugsch, H., Hieroglyphisch-demotisches Wörterbuch.** 7 vols. 1868-82.
- Castelnau, Expedition dans les parties centrales de l'Amérique du Sud, de Rio Janeiro à Lima, et de Lima au Para.** New text and atlas. 12 vols. 1850-1861. Half mor.
- Centralblatt f. Physiologie.** Ed. Exner and Gad. Vol. I.-VIII. 1868-1895. Partly bound in half mor.
- Eckhel, J., Doctrina nummorum veterum.** 9 vols. Cum VIII. tabulis aen. 1792-1839.
- Frochner, W., Terres cultes d'Asie de la collection Julien Green.** With 120 plates. 1886. 2 vols. Boards.
- Grenier et Godron, Flore de France ou description des plantes qui croissent naturellement en France et en Corse.** 1848-56. 3 vols. Half calf. Very scarce.
- Herculaneum et Pompéi, Recueil general des peintures, bronzes, mosaïques, etc.** Ed. Roux and Barré. 8 vols. 1875-77. Boards.
- La Place, Mécanique Céleste.** Tr. with Commentary by Nath. Bowditch. 1829-39. 4 vols. Bound.
- Lois Romaines.** Traduction française. 16 vols. 1809-20. Boards.
- Mind.** Vols. I.-VIII. 1876-83. Half mor.; also complete set bound.
- Nature.** Vols. 1-54. 1870-1896. Bound in half leather.
- Prisse d'Avennes, E., L'Art Arabe.** 1 vol. text and 3 vols. Atlas. 1877. Half mor.
- Proceedings of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia.** 1852-1864 and 1871-1891. 31 vols. Bound.
- Shaw, Geo., General Zoology of systematic Natural History.** With plates from the first authorities. 28 vols., incl. general index. 1800-1836. Half calf.
- Verlagen en Mededeelingen der Koninklijke Academie van Wetenschappen. Naturkunde.** 42 vols. 1853-1889.
- Wagner's Jahresbericht ueb. d. Fortschritte d. Chemischen Technologie.** Jahrg. 1-34 and 2 Register to Vol. 1-30. 1856-1889. Vol. 1-30 half mor., rest unbound.
- Zeitschrift f. Bauwesen.** Vol. 31-40. 1881-90. Folio.

GUSTAV E. STECHERT, 9 East 16th Street, New York.

KAY PRINTING HOUSE, 68 AND 69 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK.

